

Rift Developed After Elections

Two Bonn Opposition Parties End Split

From Wire Dispatches  
Bonn, Dec. 12.—West German opposition parties tonight patched up a feud and agreed to renew a 27-year parliamentary

He complained that the CDU fell short of a majority in the Oct. 3 general election because the Christian Democratic candidate for chancellor, Helmut Kohl, had failed to offer a clear alternative to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's policies.

The new Bundestag meets on Tuesday and is due to elect a chancellor in a secret ballot Wednesday.

There is speculation that Mr. Schmidt, who has been in trouble over government plans to delay increases in state pensions, may not get the votes of all his coalition deputies.



Josef Strauss (left) and Helmut Kohl shaking hands after Bonn conference.

Nazis Recalled  
To the West Germans, who remember how party fragmentation opened the door to a Nazi seizure of power in 1933, Mr. Strauss's secession from the CDU was unsettling.

Konrad Adenauer, West Germany's first chancellor, formed the CDU after the Nazi collapse in 1945 as a political partnership of all the various bourgeois and Christian groups that had fought each other in the 1920s.

Under Adenauer's leadership, the Christian Democratic Union became the strongest political force in the republic and for 20 years, until the Social Democrats and Free Democrats joined forces in 1969, it ran the government.

Many West Germans expressed the fear that Mr. Strauss's breaking away from the CDU would provoke similar moves in other parties.

Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats have restless right and left wings, and Mr. Genscher's Free Democrats have similar problems.

Broadcasts Tell of Turmoil in Provinces  
Chaos, Violence Reported in China

By Jay Mathews

NING KONG, Dec. 12 (UPI)—han, central China's most important industrial center, is in grip of a violent factional struggle that has produced deaths and attacks on government officials, according to official broadcasts.

The summer as Mao neared death and leaders in Peking jockeyed for position.

Wuhan is an amalgamation of three cities set beside the broad rivers and lakes where the Yangtze meets its chief tributary the Han. Wuhan's 3 million people and its vital commerce and steel industry have suffered for years from political infighting.

Chaos Reported  
Broadcasts monitored here today and Thursday said a had been "thrown into" As a measure of the chaos of the city's problems, the rank of the working class and the party committee called its leader that of the surrounding Province to Peking for

Washington, Dec. 12 (UPI)—The United States intends to vote favorably Tuesday on two World Bank loans to Chile despite strong opposition from Congress to cast a negative vote on human rights grounds.

As a consequence, the U.S. director voted against a loan to Chile by the Development Bank last summer. However, all of the Latin American directors voted in favor of the loan, and it was approved.

Miss Chiang and her colleagues were purged in early October, the report the Wuhan troubles received from Peking has ended, the broadcast said. "broadcasts give few clues to the issue involved in the civil dispute but as in other of China it appears to have case of veteran local officials rehabilitated after purged during the Cultural Revolution—tending off attacks younger cadres. The young is thought their elders' and to take over their

While the U.S. study of the economic issues involved is not yet complete, Mr. Parsky said that the "preliminary evidence" is that the loans are sound and should be approved. He noted that, while Chile has many economic problems, its balance of payments is now fairly strong, which makes it "credit-worthy."

Japanese Urges Soviet Talks on New Fishing Zone  
TOKYO, Dec. 12 (Reuters).—A Japanese fishing industry leader yesterday called for early government talks with Moscow on the Soviet decision to introduce a 200-mile fishing zone. Japanese fishermen have caught one-fifth of that annual catch of 10 million tons in this zone.

Farming, Electricity  
The board of executive directors of the World Bank will consider on Tuesday a \$2-million loan for various aspects of Chilean agriculture and a \$35-million electric power loan.

Japan's fishing industry leader yesterday called for early government talks with Moscow on the Soviet decision to introduce a 200-mile fishing zone. Japanese fishermen have caught one-fifth of that annual catch of 10 million tons in this zone.

In May, in legislation providing additional funds for a separate institution, the Inter-American Development Bank, Congress passed an amendment instructing the U.S. director of the bank to vote against loans to any government that had a record of systematic violations of human rights, except in cases where the proceeds of the loan would go directly to the poorest segments of society.

Lower Saxony Coalition  
WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Dec. 12 (Reuters).—The Free Democratic party in Lower Saxony agreed last night to enter into a state coalition with the Christian Democratic Union.

The liberal Free Democrats are the junior partners in the federal government coalition led by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party.

A Free Democratic party conference in the state of Saarland voted last weekend in favor of opening negotiations with the CDU on a similar coalition there.

The FDP leaders, Mr. Genscher, has said that the party will stick with Mr. Schmidt's SPD in the federal government for all of the forthcoming four-year legislative term, but he has left open the possibility of switching sides in 1980.

Rep. Reuss also pointed out that President-elect Jimmy Carter had emphasized in his campaign that "his administration will work human rights issues more heavily in determining future U.S. policy."

A week ago, Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., issued a statement along the same lines. He said: "It is clearly the intent of Congress that we not approve economic assistance to such countries through any channel."

Robert Mc Namara, president of the World Bank, feels that the bank will run into problems if it begins to allow political judgments on various governments to influence its lending policies. He feels that loans should be approved or rejected on economic criteria alone.

Mr. Cadamortori, a Communist, was among 40 senior government officials detained when the military overthrew the Allende government in September, 1973. Six other political prisoners were set free and left for Europe Friday.



Henry Kissinger waves farewell to Europe at London airport.

Returns to Rhodesia  
Smith Scorns New Ideas From Britain at Geneva

GENEVA, Dec. 12 (UPI).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith returned to Salisbury today after hearing some new ideas from Britain at the Rhodesian conference on black majority rule and saying he likes them no more than earlier British suggestions.

Asked if this role would include sending troops, he replied: "That's an iffy question. It is a possibility so far in the extremes of implausibility that one should rule it out."

Mr. Smith said that, although the conference would adjourn soon, he and Mr. Richard had not agreed on any date or place for resumption. However, recess is necessary to give the black nationalists "time to get their feet back on mother earth and get some sanity," he said.

Mr. Richard said on his return to the conference—after talks in London with Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—that Britain is considering what kind of direct role it should play in Rhodesia during the transitional period to independence under black majority rule.

Mr. Smith was asked what he thought of the idea of Britain running the army and police prior to black majority rule in Rhodesia. "It's a ghastly thought," the Prime Minister said.

Neither Mr. Kissinger nor Mr. Crosland would publicly discuss the compromise plan under discussion yesterday morning and Friday. But informed sources said they focused on having a British executive officer, or resident commissioner, instead of the "council of state" originally suggested to Mr. Smith by Mr. Kissinger and which has since become a major point of contention in the negotiations.

Another idea concerns a way to get around black Rhodesian opposition to white Rhodesians retaining the posts of defense minister and minister for law and order in an interim government.

The elections—the third major bout of voting in eight months—could decide whether the Socialists' one-party minority government will be able to continue governing without forming a coalition with other parties.

In the elections, the Socialists were primarily fighting for control against the centrist Social Democrats and the conservative Center Democrats in the towns and villages north of Lisbon.

The water cut-off closed schools and factories, hampered

During the night, water started flowing from faucets in some parts of central Lisbon for the first time in four days. Officials said other areas would be supplied during the day, but full service would not be restored until Tuesday.

Voting in the capital was expected to be reduced by the bomb that blew a hole in the aqueduct carrying 90 per cent of the city's water supply Thursday and created a major crisis.

The water cut-off closed schools and factories, hampered

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Spanish Official Kidnapped, Held By Leftist Group

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Dec. 12.—Gunmen yesterday kidnapped Antonio Maria de Oriol y Urquijo, the conservative president of the Advisory Council of State, taking him from his downtown Madrid office.

The kidnapping of the 63-year-old industrialist from the Basque country appeared to be a deliberate act of provocation before the nationwide referendum Wednesday that is expected to rally the government's program of political reform.

A native of the Basque province of Vizcaya, Mr. de Oriol was appointed in 1973 to the presidency of the largely ornamental Council of State, which advises the government and parliament. He was appointed to parliament by Franco and is also a member of the Council of the Realm, which advises King Juan Carlos.

An extreme leftist group today claimed responsibility for the kidnapping and demanded the release of 15 political prisoners.

An anonymous caller, who identified himself as a member of the "Groups of Anti-Fascist Resistance—First of October" (GRAFO), telephoned news agencies to say that the organization had kidnapped Mr. de Oriol.

Note to Newspaper  
He said Mr. de Oriol was well and would be freed if the government released 15 leftist prisoners.

The caller said the group's demand was contained in a note received earlier by the newspaper El Pais.

The October First group is thought to be a splinter faction of a tiny former Communist group, and takes its name from the killing of four policemen on Oct. 1, 1975.

The police have blamed it for a series of bombings on July 18, the anniversary of Franco's rising in 1936 against the Second Republic—but its very existence has been a matter of some doubt. In October, a rightist newspaper reported that the police had "disarmed" the organization, arresting 70 of its activists in Madrid, Barcelona and Galicia.

Speculation persisted that the kidnapping could be the work of some faction of the badly fragmented Basque separatist organization ETA, although spokesmen for the group's so-called "military" and "political-military" wings in southern France denied involvement.

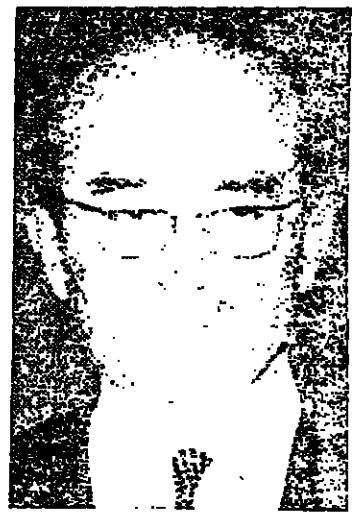
According to varying accounts, four to six gunmen, using two cars, carried out the kidnapping at Mr. de Oriol's third-floor office overlooking Retiro Park shortly after 11:30 a.m. The former justice minister had been driven from his home in the suburb of Aravaca escorted by a policeman, who remained in the car.

The kidnappers, saying they had been sent by a Madrid priest, were escorted by a doorman to Mr. de Oriol's office, where they pulled submachine guns from under their coats.

The doorman and a secretary—as well as Mr. de Oriol's son Antonio, who emerged from a nearby office—were forced to lie on the floor as the gunmen fled, using an exit that the police bodyguard could not see.

A priest who was on his way to the office, which houses the Oriol Urquijo Foundation, saw two "young and strong" men escorting Mr. de Oriol, looking pale and ill, to a car that sped away.

The Madrid radio reported last night that the police bodyguard entered the office just as the gunmen fled. It also said that after examining photographs provided by the police, the son identified one of the attackers as a member of the ETA.



Antonio Maria de Oriol

BEIRUT, Dec. 12 (Reuters).—Rightist leader Camille Chamoun escaped unhurt in a shooting incident here today after another Christian politician, independent Raymond Ede, survived an assassination attempt with a slight wound.

Informed sources said three of Mr. Chamoun's bodyguards were wounded in an exchange of shots with a motorcyclist who had pulled alongside a jeep in which the bodyguards were riding and tried to pass it. Mr. Chamoun, 76, was traveling behind the jeep in a car.

Mr. Ede, 63, said he suffered a slight bullet wound in a foot when an unidentified gunman fired 15 shots at him and his bodyguards as he was entering his west Beirut home just before midnight. The gunman, who was firing from across the street, got away.

Java Marriage Bonus

JAKARTA, Dec. 12 (Reuters).—The inhabitants of a west Java village are offering 3,000 rupiahs (about \$10) to any man willing to marry one of its 22 widows, each of whom has one child, a house and a rice paddy plot. Antara news agency reported today.



**'Dangerous Regionalism' Decried****Trudeau's Opponents Warn Of Deepening Canadian Crisis**

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Dec. 12 (NYT).—Critics of the Liberal party government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau are warning that a deepening crisis has developed in Canada as a result of the recent election victory by separatists in Quebec.

"The situation is serious," Premier Frank Moore of Newfoundland said in a speech in Toronto Thursday. "In my opinion, it is the most serious turn of events that has faced our nation in peacetime."

Mr. Moore, who belongs to the Progressive Conservative party, expressed concern over the economy and noted that relations between the federal government and the other provinces besides Quebec had deteriorated since the separatist Parti Québécois ousted the Liberal party from the government of the French-speaking province in the election Nov. 15.

**Amunition for Critics**

The developments since then have furnished ammunition for critics of Mr. Trudeau and his federal government, whose popularity has slipped in recent public opinion polls behind that of the progressive conservatives, the official opposition group in the national Parliament.

Since the Quebec election, Mr. Trudeau has sent members

of his Cabinet to various parts of the country to make speeches intended to strengthen the bonds of Canadian union.

Mr. Moore's speech, to the Empire Club, appeared to be the strongest attack on the Trudeau government since the Quebec vote. Mr. Moore said that besides threatening national unity, the outcome in Quebec had unfavorably affected "our economic prospects, our image abroad, our social programs."

Asserting that "dangerous regionalism" was developing as well in British Columbia, the prairie provinces, Ontario and the maritime provinces, Mr. Moore said that the policies of Mr. Trudeau were to blame. He cited the national government's handling of the economy, the relations with the provinces and the manner—unpopular with English-speaking Canadians—in which Mr. Trudeau fostered wider use of French.

A warning that separatist feelings elsewhere in Canada should no longer be taken lightly was sounded last week by the Premier of Alberta, Peter Lougheed, who said that such sentiment in his province had been fostered by fears that the federal government might move to take over Alberta mineral wealth.

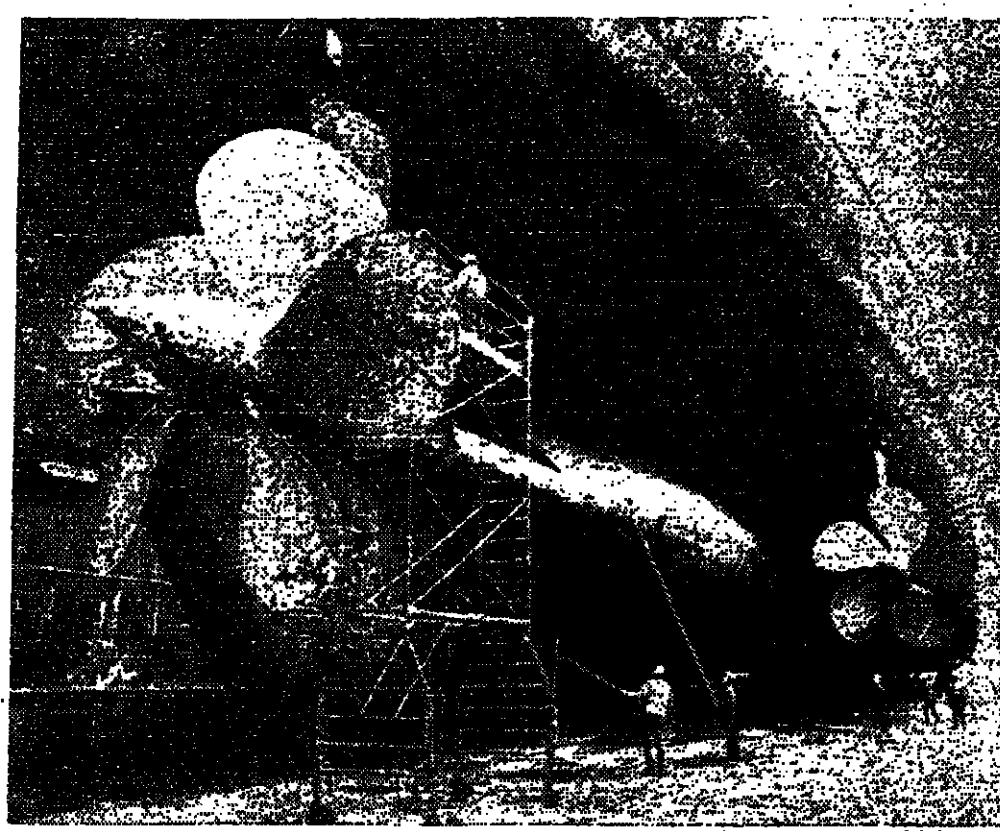
"Feelings are getting very, very intense," Mr. Lougheed, also a Progressive Conservative, told the Globe and Mail of Toronto.

"Central Canada," he added, referring to the federal government in Ottawa and the powerful industrial interests of Toronto, "had better pay attention to the Western situation or we're going to find the alienation, already very deep here, getting deeper and deeper."

In the neighboring province of British Columbia, which is also rich in minerals, there is an organized separatist movement headed by a group called the Committee for Western Independence. Its adherents say that the coastal province has closer ties with the United States and Japan, which buy most of its exports, than with Eastern Canada.

Canadian analysts warn against overestimating the importance of such Western Canadian separatist agitation but they also say that it would be a mistake to ignore it.

Mr. Moore said in his Toronto speech that indifference in Ottawa to local concerns and what he called a "confrontation approach" of the federal government in meeting with provincial leaders had fostered corrosive regionalism all around Canada.



OVERHAUL TIME—The retired liner France is undergoing a cleaning in Le Havre.

**Russia Is Potential Beneficiary****Soviet Role in Fiat-Libyan Deal Is Hinted**

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, Dec. 12 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has emerged as a potential beneficiary from the agreement by Libya to take a 10-per-cent holding in the Fiat automobile company. Some Italian newspapers also suggested that the Soviet Union, which has its own arrangements with Fiat for the production of automobiles, played a role in bringing Fiat and Libya together.

The Libyan-Fiat transaction, the first major Arab investment in Italy, involves \$415 million. The issue of potential benefits to the Soviet Union was raised Friday following a sudden visit to Moscow last week by Giovanni Agnelli, the chairman of Fiat. He arrived there Wednesday, saw Soviet officials on Thursday and also met for the first time with Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader.

The newspaper of the Italian Communist party, L'Unita, reported from Moscow that the in-

jection of Libyan funds into the capital of Fiat would permit the company to overcome credit troubles and enable it to carry out a program of expansion in the Soviet Union at Togliattigrad. Fiat and the Soviet Union recently completed a new agreement of cooperation on enlargement of the Soviet automobile factory and for manufacture of heavy machinery, tractors and other items.

**Sterilization Held 'Evil' by Vatican**

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 12 (UPI).

The Vatican said yesterday that deliberate sterilization of human beings is "intrinsically evil" and should not be performed in Roman Catholic hospitals. The reaffirmation of the Catholic Church's traditional view against sterilization was made in a statement by the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, written March 13 of last year, in response to a query by the U.S. hierarchy. The congregation did not explain why it waited 21 months before making the statement public.

The statement said any direct sterilization "remains absolutely prohibited under church doctrine."

**6 Die on Mt. Olympus**

LITOKHORON, Greece, Dec. 12 (AP).

Six Greek alpinists, including two women, have been killed by an avalanche on their climb of the 2,917-meter-high Mount Olympus in central Greece, police reported.

**Unfavorable Court Decision****Mexico Peasants Vow Revolt If Squatters Are Expelled**

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 12 (UPI).—The leader of a powerful rural farm workers' organization warned yesterday that landless peasants could be forced into armed revolt if the new government attempts to oust them from private lands expropriated by former President Luis Echeverría.

Juan Rodríguez Gómez, leader of the General Union of Mexican Workers and Peasants, issued the warning in response to a federal judge's ruling ordering nearly 250,000 acres of private farmlands in Sonora State returned to their former owners.

Titles to the lands were ordered given to the impoverished peasants in the border state by Mr. Echeverría Nov. 19, only three weeks before he turned the presidency over to Jose Lopez Portillo.

His action triggered a major protest, not only by the affected farm owners in Sonora, but also by private property organizations and businessmen in cities throughout the nation.

It also set off seizures and blockades of 100,000 acres of private lands in the neighboring state of Sinaloa, paralyzing the farming of winter vegetables, most of which are sold to the United States.

"Those lands expropriated in Sonora will never be given back to the hands of rich landowners," Mr. Rodríguez said. "Those who support these land barons are provoking an armed uprising throughout the nation."

The ruling by Mexico City Federal Judge Carlos de Silva y Nava was made quickly Dec. 7, only six days after Mr. Lopez Portillo succeeded Mr. Echeverría.

Unusual Procedure In a strange and still unexplained procedure, it was not announced by the court, or by the government, but by Ignacio Burgos, attorney and legal representative of the affected private farmers and landowners in Sonora.

The ruling appeared to set the stage for a possible confrontation between peasants on the lands and government forces which presumably would have to forcibly remove them, if the judge's order is to be upheld.

Judge de Silva y Nava's announcement alleged that Mr. Echeverría's decree violated a restraining order previously issued

on behalf of the private owners. Mr. Burgos indicated the landowners—although pleased by the ruling—wanted, to avoid bloodshed and were "willing to negotiate a solution" with the peasants.

"We are willing to make some concessions to the peasants so as not to frustrate their aspirations," he said.

However, how big "the concessions" might be, and whether the peasant leaders would find them acceptable, were questions that remained.

Meanwhile, the tense situation around the northern cotton center of Tijuana in Coahuila State—where police clashed with squatters Thursday—appeared to have calmed down for the moment.

But officials there warned peasants occupying lands that "they will be returned to their legal owners."

**U.S. Jets Over Nairobi Kenya's Independence**

NAIROBI, Dec. 12 (UPI).—U.S. Marine Corps strike aircraft today took part in Kenya's Independence Day celebrations, once more underscoring Washington's growing commitment to this East African nation.

It was the first time any U.S. military unit had taken part in a public occasion in Kenya and the third time this year that the United States has publicly and deliberately signaled its growing military involvement here.

Earlier, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld agreed, subject to congressional approval, to sell Kenya 12 supersonic F-5 jet fighters in the first step to expand and update the country's armed forces.

The \$75-million deal was the largest single arms sale the United States has concluded with an African country and the first time Washington has agreed to sell weapons to Kenya.

The United States in midyear sent a naval task force to cruise off the Kenya coast and based several reconnaissance aircraft in Nairobi in an obvious show of solidarity with Kenya when a war with neighboring Uganda threatened.

During the weekend, a U.S. Navy task force arrived in the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa and Marine Harrier jump jets from the force took part in a ceremonial flight over Nairobi yesterday to mark Kenya's 13th Independence Day celebrations.

In his two trips to Africa this year, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger conferred lengthily with President Jomo Kenyatta, although the elderly Kenyan leader is not one of the foremost leaders in southern Africa.

The United States already has a large economic stake in Kenya. More than 100 U.S. firms, ranging from banks to tour companies, are based here.

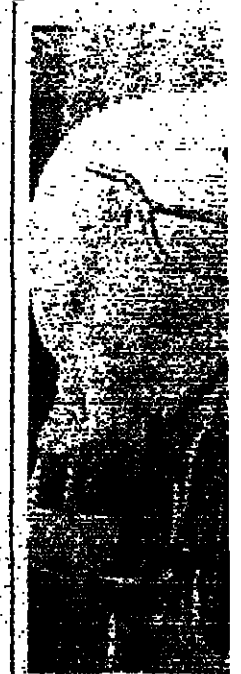
This country is now the only "friend" of Washington on the entire eastern seaboard of Africa, following the decision of Ethiopia's military rulers to pursue a radical Marxist line and loosen their country's ties with the United States.

One France withdrew from its base at Djibouti, on the Horn of Africa next year, Kenya's port of Mombasa will be the only harbor on the eastern seaboard to welcome visiting U.S. ships, which are expected to make growing use of the facilities there.

Mombasa could become increasingly important in U.S. military planning. Forces there can help keep an eye on Soviet missile facilities in neighboring Somalia and maintain contact with the growing U.S. naval base on the British-owned Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia.

Kenya, for its part, has welcomed U.S. investment and the presence of a friendly superpower in the face of arms build-ups by its potentially hostile neighbors, Uganda and Somalia.

Britain has been Nairobi's traditional arms supplier. According to diplomatic sources, Kenya switched to the United States



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**Nobel Protester Is Facing a Fine**

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 12 (AP).

A 24-year-old man who caused a one-minute break in the Nobel Prize award ceremony here Friday with a demonstration against one of the laureates will probably be fined for disturbing the peace, police said yesterday.

The man had shouted "Freedom for the Chilean people" and "Friedman go home" to the American winner of the economy prize, Milton Friedman. The Chicago professor has lectured in Chile and his theories have been put to use by that country's military rulers.

The demonstrator, unidentified, was released after a three-hour police interrogation. He said he had used his father's ticket to the ceremony and had been in a concert hall. Newspapers quoted him as saying that "I had to do it for the sake of my conscience."

**Israel Gets First 3 Of 25 F-15 Fighters**

TEL AVIV, Dec. 12 (UPI).

After a 24-hour delay, Israel released an official account yesterday of the arrival and commissioning of the first 3 of 25 sophisticated F-15 fighter-bombers, supplied by the United States under a multimillion-dollar military aid pact.

Israel is the first country in the West to receive the planes. Other potential clients include Australia, Canada, Britain, Iran, Japan and West Germany.

**S. Africa Quake Deaths**

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 12 (Reuters).

Four black miners were killed and 36 injured Friday after an earth tremor caused a rockfall at the Buffelsfontein gold mine at Stilfontein.

**CIA Reportedly Is Bugging Negotiators for Micronesia**

By Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (WP).

The CIA has been conducting electronic surveillance regularly against representatives from the last U.S. colony, the Pacific Island group of Micronesia, according to reliable sources.

The electronic surveillance has been used to learn the Micronesian negotiating position in talks with the United States over the future status and perhaps eventual independence for the group of 2,000 strategically placed islands in the Marianas, Carolines and Marshalls.

Under a United Nations trusteeship created after World War II, the United States has governed the islands as colonial administrator while being formally committed to promoting "self-government and independence."

The CIA and the State Department are currently locked in a sensitive, behind-the-scenes dispute over the legality and propriety of the surveillance, which is a relatively small operation involving one or two phone taps and room bugs in Micronesia.

President Ford was informed several months ago of both the surveillance and the dispute,

the sources said. He reportedly did not resolve it but forwarded the matter to Attorney General Edward Levi for a legal opinion.

The Justice Department acknowledged yesterday that the attorney general was reviewing a matter concerning Micronesia for the President but said it involved attorney-client privilege and that there would be no public comment. The White House was asked for comment Friday but had provided none by late yesterday. CIA and State Department spokesmen could not be reached for comment.

Justice Department sources revealed that Mr. Levi is expected to leave the sensitive question to his successor in the Carter administration, although the Justice Department has already done substantial legal research on the question.

The State Department this summer filed an objection with the White House, arguing that the surveillance was improper, in part because the United States is in effect negotiating with the Micronesians to become U.S. citizens.

CIA surveillance of U.S. citizens is prohibited by the CIA charter. But the CIA has defended the Micronesian sur-

veillance, noting that Micronesians are still foreigners and arguing that the proper role of the CIA is to gather intelligence abroad.

According to the sources, the CIA apparently wants to continue the surveillance in future negotiating sessions.

The sources said that negotiators for the United States have received regular reports on the Micronesian position, but they apparently were not informed that the information was coming from electronic surveillance. This is a standard practice so that negotiators can deny such knowledge.

Military Value Public disclosure of the surveillance, the sources said, could cause an uproar in the UN, where the United States has already come under attack for its slowness in relinquishing its trusteeship.

Some high-level strategic planners in the government believe Micronesia has significant potential military value in the post-Vietnam period, thus justifying CIA surveillance if it helps the United States maintain control of the islands. The only U.S. military base in Micronesia is the missile test site area centered on

Kwajalein atoll. The U.S. has plans to build two bases.

Micronesia has a population of about 110,000 who live on about 700 square miles about two-thirds the size of Rhode Island. But the islands are spread over 3 million miles, an area the size of the United States.

A U.S. high commissioner for the islands, but the people of Congress and decide to allocate some of the \$80 in annual U.S. aid.

Since last spring's session, the Micronesian has taken a harder line and independence comes.

On the other hand, the United States has sought to give trusteeship more gradualism. The United States calls the arrangement "self-determination." It would not run the foreign policy defense matter for the islands. At least in the past, part of the Micronesian group, signed an agreement to become a U.S. territory. Under that agreement, the islands would have status to Guam.

الأمم المتحدة







## 2.147 Billion Bushels

## U.S. Estimates Wheat Crop Has Set a Record This Year

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (NYT).—Wheat growers have produced a record harvest of 2.147 billion bushels this year, the Agriculture Department has estimated. In its final production report on the crop.

This compared with last year's record of 2.135 billion bushels. Thus, U.S. farmers have set records this year for the nation's

two major grains. Corn output was estimated last month at a record total of 6.08 billion bushels. A final report on the corn crop is due next month, but it is expected to show little change from last month's estimate.

## Slight Change

Although the wheat estimate edged up to a record, the change from the previous estimate of 2.126 billion bushels, issued in October, was so slight that it was expected to have little or no effect on the outlook for consumer prices.

The department's economists have predicted that, because of the big wheat and corn crops, retail food prices were likely to rise no more than 3 percent next year, about the same as this year's food inflation rate.

On the basis of the previous figures, the department had said that estimated production was larger than projected demand. It said remaining, or carry-over, stocks were expected to total nearly a billion bushels when next year's harvest begins an increase from this year's carry-over of about 665 million bushels.

Wheat is the principal food grain for man and a major U.S. export item. However, corn, since it is the principal livestock-feed grain, has a greater impact on food prices.

## Other Crops

Among other crops included in Friday's production report, the cotton estimate was raised to 10.25 million bales, compared with last month's estimate of 9.89 million bales and last year's harvest of 8.3 million bales.

Other crop estimates include: ● Fall potatoes—302.8 million hundredweight, a record, compared with last year's 288.7 million. ● Rice—1.17 million hundredweight, compared with last year's 128 million.

● Oats—562 million bushels compared with 657.6 million last year. ● Barley—377.3 million bushels compared with 303.9 million last year.

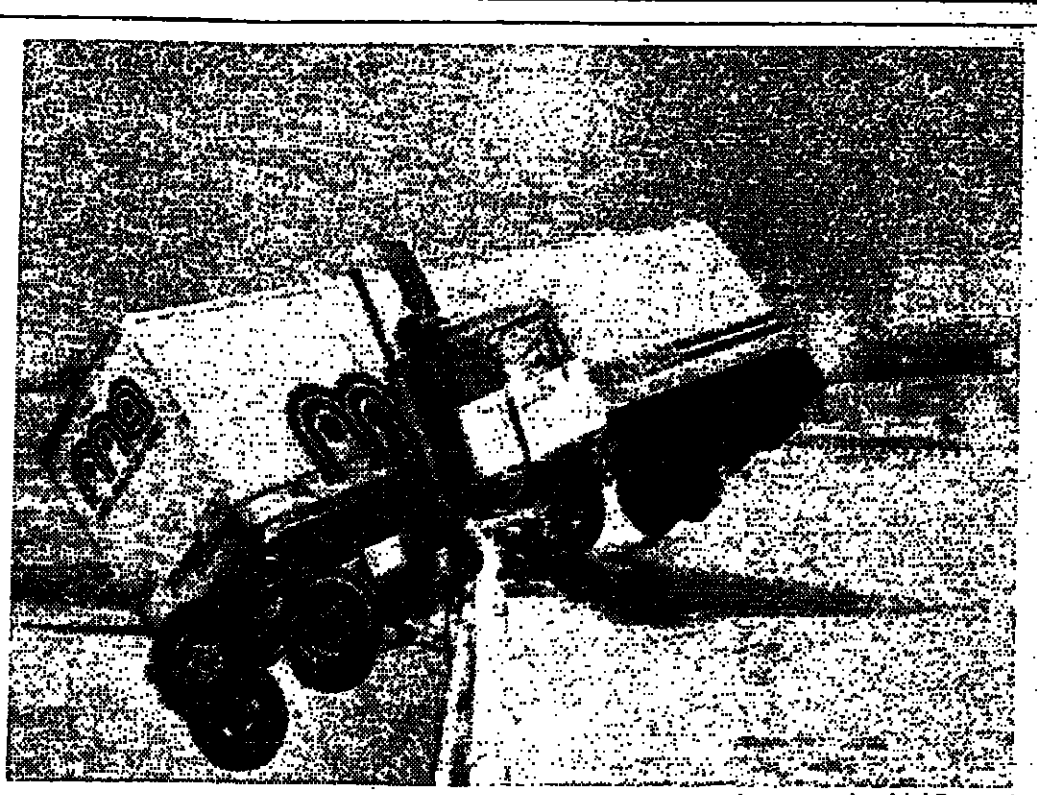
Friday's report also said that the winter wheat crop planted this fall for next year's harvest was in "fair-to-good" condition although "germination and stands suffered from subnormal temperatures and low soil moisture in many producing areas."

## Belgians Termed Top EEC Payers

BONN, Dec. 12 (Reuters).—Belgians pay the largest per capita contribution into the European Economic Community's funds, West German Deputy Foreign Minister Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski said here.

He told the Foreign Press Association that he wanted to dispel the illusion that the West Germans were the paymasters of Europe.

He said that in 1975 Belgium's net contribution totaled 62 deutsche marks (about \$26) a head compared to West Germany's 51 marks. Ireland was the biggest per capita beneficiary in 1975 with 313 marks (about \$126) a head. He said this was economically just, but that it was absurd that Denmark, which had the highest living standard of the Nine, should be the principal beneficiary for the first nine months of 1976 with 164 marks a head.



PRECARIOUS—A trailer truck balances on only 3 of its 18 wheels after the driver, who escaped injury, swerved on an icy section of Des Moines River Bridge in Iowa.

## Anti-Pollution Action by U.S. Agency

## Chrysler Ordered to Recall 208,000 Cars

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (NYT).—The Environmental Protection Agency ordered the Chrysler Corp. Friday to recall 208,000 of its 1975-model cars because of what the agency said were faulty design and maintenance problems producing excessive air pollution.

A spokesman for the agency said that the order was "preliminary" because it was the first time that automobiles have been ordered recalled for design and maintenance rather than for manufacturing defects.

Chrysler promptly issued a statement saying it could not be responsible for the way people maintained their cars and informed the agency it would appeal the order. Affected by the agency's decision are nearly one-quarter of Chrysler's production of 1975 cars, including Chrysler Cordoba and Newport, Plymouth Fury and Grand Fury, and Dodge Monaco, charger SE and Coronet models.

## Order Is Praised

Several officials of environmental groups praised the order by the agency and said they would support it. "The key issue in auto emissions is maintaining the car when it is on the road," said Rafe Pomeroy of the National Clean Air Coalition. He added that there was a lot more to do, including a requirement for annual inspections to make sure auto-emission standards are being maintained.

The recall order is based on what the protection agency said were carburetor "misadjustments" resulting in excess emissions of carbon monoxide. Russell Train, EPA administrator, said in a letter to the president of the Chrysler Corp., John Riccardo, that a substantial number of Chrysler cars with large engines were not meeting the federal air pollution emission standards of 15 grams a mile for carbon monoxide.

The problem apparently is a small screw on the carburetor that is extremely sensitive and thus very difficult to adjust when a car undergoes maintenance, according to an agency official. Mr. Train said that his agency's investigations showed that these carburetor misadjustments are routinely performed by Chrysler dealers as well as by nondealer.

## Hispanic Ethnic In U.S. Better Off Than the Blacks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP).—The 11 million Americans of Spanish-speaking origin are worse off economically than whites but better off than blacks, according to a new Census Bureau study.

The study showed that unemployment among Hispanic Americans in March registered 11.5 percent, compared to 6.8 percent for whites and about 13 percent for blacks.

Median income for Hispanic families in 1975 was \$9,551, compared to \$14,568 for whites and \$8,778 for blacks. Some 86.9 percent of them were below the federally defined poverty level of \$5,500 for an urban family of four, compared to 9.7 percent of whites and 31.3 percent of blacks. Income of Hispanic families dropped from 71.2 percent of white family income in 1974 to 66.9 percent in 1975.

Explaining the use of the term "white," a census spokesman said the categories are determined by what color the people designate for themselves and what they give as their heritage.

The Census Bureau estimated that Americans of Spanish origin numbered 11.1 million in March, 1976, or 5.3 percent of the population.

the design systems of the cars were thus at fault.

A statement issued Friday by a Chrysler spokesman said that "by this order, EPA is trying to require Chrysler to be responsible for the actions of private individuals. We cannot accept the responsibility or the precedent itself."

The statement also said that

## Turkish Quake Relief Impeded By Winter, Peasant Attitudes

By Steven V. Roberts

ANKARA, Dec. 12 (NYT).—The snows of winter are starting to sweep across eastern Turkey, and government officials face an extremely difficult job in providing shelter for more than 50,000 persons left homeless by the earthquake that devastated the region almost two weeks ago.

The officials want to house the victims in tent cities situated near good roads and sources of supply. But the homeless are mainly mountain people, deeply attached to their herds and their lands, and so far most of them have refused to move.

"You can't give people a new life style in one month," a foreigner aiding the relief effort said. The quake was centered in the remote province of Van, more than 700 miles east of Ankara, the capital. The official death toll has reached 3,790 but unofficial estimates place it above 5,000. Thirty-five countries have answered an international appeal for aid and a UN specialist called the response "the most impressive I have ever seen."

West Germany's contribution included 5,000 blankets, 4,000 pairs of trousers, 175 sleeping

bags and a fully equipped field medical unit, including personnel. Greece, Turkey's traditional enemy, donated 800 tents and 5,000 blankets.

The United States flew in 1,100 winterized tents and virtually rebuilt the tiny Van airport, where normally there are only three flights a week. Van has received more than 200 flights since the disaster. All villages in the region have now been reached with supplies, officials say, including 17 that lacked roads and could be reached only by helicopter.

Opposition politicians and newspapers have been attacking Premier Suleyman Demirel for confusion and corruption in the relief effort, and foreign experts say the charges are partly valid.

Concern for Herds

The government wants to concentrate the homeless in central camps. But most of the victims have all their money invested in livestock and do not want to leave their animals. The government has offered to care for their herds on state farms or buy them at good prices, but the peasants worry about what they will do next spring.

The problem is further complicated because many of the homeless are Kurds, and there has always been tension between Turks and Kurds. A government minister charged that "disident" elements were trying to "turn the quake site into a political arena."

As a result, the new tent camps are still almost empty. Turkish officials say they will fill up when the weather gets colder and are asking foreign countries for more heavy-duty tents. The foreigners are waiting to see what happens before committing more resources to the program.

At least one agency refused to answer questions about alleged illegal wiretapping, citing his right to avoid self-incrimination under the provisions of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, the sources said. A source said other agencies may have also refused to answer questions on Panther cases.

The swift and unexpected use of grand jury subpoenas in the Black Panther matter occurred as the Department of Justice's wide-ranging investigation entered its ninth month. Until recently, the department had concentrated on agents of Squad 47, which had been assigned to apprehend members of the Weather Underground who had fled federal or state charges.

The men subpoenaed two weeks ago were from other intelligence squads in the New York office, the sources said.

Despite the length of the investigation of FBI burglaries and other illegal acts, there have been no indictments of either present or former agents. Several sources said, however, that they expected indictments before the Ford administration left office next month.

## Soviet Union Explains Radio Interference

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—Soviet authorities have advised Sweden that a powerful shortwave signal which has disrupted some European radio transmission in recent months may have been caused by experiments during installation of Soviet radio equipment.

In a letter made public by Sweden Friday, the Soviet Telecommunications Ministry said it would take steps to reduce the disruption caused by the pulsating broad-band signal, which constantly shifts frequency between about 2 and 30 megahertz.

## Martha's Vineyard Town Decides U.S. Indians May Regain Some Land

GAY HEAD, Mass., Dec. 12 (AP).—Residents of this tiny town on the southwestern tip of Martha's Vineyard have voted to give up 250 acres of "common land" to the Wampanoag Indian tribe.

The 50-to-38 vote Thursday gave the tribe land it sought in a suit filed in U.S. District Court in Boston three years ago. The Indians claimed the town violated the 1790 Nonintercourse Act by failing to receive congressional approval to incorporate the 250 acres of Indian land in the 1870s.

The state legislature still must approve the transfer. Thomas Tureen, attorney for the tribe, said that once the Indians received this for the land the federal suit would be dropped.

The land includes Gay Head's only cranberry bog, Herring Creek and coastal land.

The tribal council president, Wenomah Silva, told the town meeting the tribe planned to seek federal aid to use the land for agricultural purposes. She said nothing would be done to damage the environment and that the land would be kept in as near a natural state as possible.

Indians Using Rights To Regain U.S. Lands

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 12 (AP).—American Indian tribes are using their rights as U.S. citizens to resemble Indian nations by claiming sovereignty over land long ago conquered, developed and governed by European settlers and their descendants.

In Maine, Indians claim half the state. In Washington, a court ruled they own half the fish.

On reservation after reservation, if an Indian or non-Indian breaks tribal law, the tribal court can fine or jail the violator.

At the same time, a multistate, anti-Indian organization alleges that federal Indian policy is giving America back to the Indians.

On the other side, the National Congress of American Indians put it bluntly in a resolution passed in October: "Indian tribes possess all inherent powers of sovereignty and self-government."

"Indian Countries"

The natives do not call the remnants of their homeland "reservations" much anymore. They are now known as "Indian countries."

"I had no idea there are nations within our nation," said Kevin O'Connell, a town councilor from Mashpee, Mass., the Cape Cod resort town being besieged in court by Indians not officially recognized as a tribe by the federal government.

Mr. O'Connell made his observation at a recent meeting here called by the 10 members of the Interstate Congress for Equal Rights and Responsibilities.

"It seems that every time someone asserts a legitimate right against someone of the Indian race, he is a bigot and anti-Indian. We are not anti-Indian, we are just anti-bigotry."

Another visitor at the meeting said, "I think we all have a common enemy here—the radical Indian."

Tourists Scared

Bud Wolfe of Hayward, Wis., added that his neighbors and former friends, the Indians of the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, are trying to ruin his fishing business. They circulate news releases warning tourists of

white-Indian confrontations in the area each summer, he said. There have been no confrontations but fishermen have stayed away, he said.

When the leaders of Lac Courte Oreilles established their own reservation law and order code, Mr. Wolfe formed a Citizens League for Civil Rights, of which he is president. He said the code has created a blanket jurisdiction by Indians over natural resources in the area and over non-Indians.

The Lac Courte Oreilles code is one of dozens of similar systems which have arisen in the last few years. The hope is that such codes are set up by the tribes of the Vintah-Omya Reservation, now facing court action backed by Utah. When the reservation for the Oms was established, its boundaries were defined as the Vintah River drainage.

assumed to be the first on all sides of the area later reduced or pre-der and congressional homesteaders.

Foes of Indian say that the tribal authority which does achieve power do "Some tribal leaders" to their position, they right, others appoints are elected by the "occasional procedure."

Merle Lucas, a St. Louis state legislator, calls such "tribal" assumption "said he knows of no movement in the country not chosen democratic in political contests than almost all other nations."

The 94 residents of Hope, in Idaho's panhandle, replacing about one-third of the cast-iron pipeline that water from a spring on the side of the 5,146-foot-in.

The existing pipeline—70 years old and three-fourths a mile long—is so leaky that a water fountain area city had in 1966 by the Women's Christian Temperance does not work.

Residents say they are doing the work themselves. A contractor would charge \$80,000 for the job and they afford a tax increase. They also object to the government forms necessary to secure a federal or state system grant.

"We haven't taken any legal proceedings," said Stumm, an environmental engineer with the DEW. "We were informed the city of Hope was going to job themselves, they had already ordered the pipe."

"It came down to the fact the city had already put into pipe it wouldn't help for us to raise a flag."

The pipeline project is also illegal because it is designed by a licensed Idaho engineer, as required by Mr. Stumm said, "but it is not our department's responsibility to enforce this."

## New Welding Problems Threat for Alaskan Pipe

By Margot Hornblower

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (WP).—New welding problems along the Alaska oil pipeline could cost millions of dollars to correct and could delay completion of the project, according to House investigators.

The 800-mile pipeline is about 95-percent complete. Oil is scheduled to begin flowing in July.

The new problems involve the installation of defective double-joint machine welds and falsification of weld safety X-rays, the investigators said. They also said the Interior and Transportation Departments and the Alaska Pipeline Service Co., the firm building the pipeline, may have conspired "to cover up, or at least actively ignored" the new problems.

Double-joint welds—in which two 40-foot pipe sections are joined by machines at a welding yard and then transported to the pipeline—were not part of an intensive audit and repair program of the pipeline's field welds this year.

That program, undertaken after last year's revelations of widespread X-ray falsifications, examined 30,000 welds performed along the pipeline.

Fast Work Reported

Three radiographers from one of Alaska's two double-joint weld yards testified Friday before the House Commerce Subcommittee on Energy and Power that as many as 200 faulty machine-welded pipes may have been shipped to the pipeline and installed.

The radiographers said that when the error was discovered they faked the X-rays, under orders from their supervisor, an employee of the Bechtel Corp., engineering firm. The falsifications occurred from February to April last year, they said.

X-rays of every pipeline weld are required because cracks could cause the buried part of the pipeline to leak as much as 500 barrels a day into the ground without being detected. A sudden rupture could spill 60,000 barrels before being fixed. The oil would melt the permafrost and cause extensive environmental damage.

The most obvious risk is that it is the same as for a "get back at someone" Dr. Saltzman, 37, who was in treating youngsters in camp.

"They do it to call it to a very desperate situation usually to a loss of a loved one," Dr. Saltzman said.

According to a study Dr. Saltzman conducted about 15 years ago, pre-adolescents were reported throughout the country in 1973. The last year on U.S. Soviet Relations charged that relations with Russia have been "neglected, selfish and devoid of initiative" in the last year or two.

The group did not reveal details of the agreement, which it said, though it did give high priority to strategic arms and other military limitations and recommended exchanges in trade, science, culture and other fields.

## U.S. Suicide Is Rising Among Pre-Adolescents

BELMONT, Mass., Dec. 12 (AP).—The number of pre-adolescent suicides in the United States is rising, according to a study by child psychiatrists.

Dr. Peter Saltzman, of McLean Hospital, in Center, said that after a death in the home separation or an argument relative.

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كتاب الأمل



## Obituaries

Painter Elmyr de Hory, 65,  
Imitated Well-Known Artists

2A, Spain, Dec. 12 (UPI).—Elmyr de Hory, 65, the artist who imitated the style of famous artists, died here yesterday.

De Hory was found dead in his home on this morning. He had been in the hospital for several days.

De Hory was very well known for his imitations of famous artists. He was a member of the Spanish court and was a friend of King Juan Carlos.

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Yet you are one of the most influential newsmen in the nation's capital. You never make heroes out of public officials—yet they respect you, they seek your advice and consider you their friend. You are the Renaissance man of the Washington press—equally adept at writing, reporting, television and commentary.

Thus Secretary of State Henry Kissinger shared a widely held view of Mr. Lisagor during the award this year of the Edward Weintel Prize for diplomatic reporting at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service.

Mr. Lisagor joined the Chicago Daily News as a special writer in 1939 before becoming a general assignment reporter in 1941. When he joined the United Press, he served in the Army during World War II, was managing editor of the London edition of the Stars and Stripes in 1944-45 and editor of the Stars and Stripes magazine in Paris in 1945.

He was an editor of the Paris Press before returning to the Chicago Daily News in 1948 to take up general news reporting again.

Francesco Merli  
MILAN, Dec. 12 (UPI).—Tenor Francesco Merli, 30, who sang in Italian opera productions until the age of 24, died last night, friends said.

Nino Martini  
VERONA, Italy, Dec. 12 (UPI).—Italian tenor Nino Martini, 75, one of the top performers at the New York Metropolitan and other U.S. opera houses in the 1930s, died of a heart attack Friday.

Ah Yavar Jung  
BOMBAY, Dec. 12 (AP).—Ah Yavar Jung, 71, governor of Maharashtra State and a former ambassador to the United States, died yesterday.

Luis E. Tiant  
BOSTON, Dec. 12 (AP).—Luis E. Tiant, 71, former star pitcher in the Mexican League and father of Boston Red Sox baseball pitcher Luis C. Tiant, died at Carney Hospital Friday.

Emery Kolb  
GRAND CANYON, Ariz., Dec. 12 (AP).—Emery Kolb, 84, explorer, pioneer and photographer, who made his living photographing tourists on mules at the Grand Canyon, died yesterday.

It was estimated that he took pictures of 1.5 million tourists during the 73 years that he lived.



Elmyr de Hory



Peter Lisagor

here. His studio was on the rim of the canyon.

Dan-Axel Brostrom  
MEXICO CITY, Dec. 12 (Reuters).—Swedish shipping magnate Dan-Axel Brostrom, 81, died here Wednesday of a heart attack while on his way to the Pacific resort of Acapulco, a Swedish Embassy spokesman said today. He was head of the Brostrom shipbuilding group in Gothenburg, Sweden.

Mark Rasovich  
WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Dec. 12 (AP).—Mark Rasovich, 59, author of the cold-war novel "The Bedford Incident," died here Friday after a heart attack.

Mrs. Lydie Hull  
NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (NYT).—Mrs. Lydie Hull, 83, philanthropic grand dame of classical music who helped establish and support some of New York City's leading cultural institutions, died yesterday in Vassar Hospital in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., from post-operative complications following an accident.

Cadets at West Point Reject  
Proposal to Ease Honor Code

By William Claiborne

WEST POINT, N.Y., Dec. 12 (UPI).—A proposal to liberalize the U.S. Military Academy's honor code by providing second chances for violators failed narrowly in a referendum Friday. It failed to receive the required two-thirds majority.

In the wake of the biggest cheating scandal in the academy's 174-year history, the cadets preserved by only 23 votes the tradition of automatic expulsion for violating the honor code, which states that a cadet "shall not lie, cheat or steal, nor tolerate those who do."

The vote was 2,523 to 1,265 in favor of the second-chance provision. In February a similar provision received a narrower majority vote.

Last year a majority of the 200-member junior class at the 4,000-member academy was implicated—either by official charges or allegations in affidavits—in a cheating scandal following a take-home examination in electrical engineering. More than 150

members of this year's graduating class were expelled or reassigned.

Friday's measure would have allowed honor committees to recommend exceptions to the sanction of mandatory separation in honor-code violations, in certain cases.

The exceptions would have included self-reported offenses, a demonstrated lack of knowledge of the honor system, mitigating circumstances and no previous violations. The recommendations, however, would not have been binding on the superintendent.

By rejecting the referendum, the cadet corps reaffirmed a policy established after World War I by then superintendent Douglas MacArthur that the disgrace of dishonor should be punishable only by separation.

On a related matter, it was announced Friday that Brig. Gen. Walter Ulmer Jr., West Point's commandant of cadets, had been transferred out of the academy by the Pentagon.

Gen. Ulmer, a stern but highly respected leader of the cadet corps and an outspoken critic of Army lawyers who defended students accused in last year's cheating scandal, is being reassigned as assistant commander of the 3d Armored Division at Fort Hood, Texas, Army officials said.

Gen. Ulmer, who was regarded by some Pentagon policy-makers as politically vulnerable because of his hard-line defense of West Point's honor code, was one of the academy staff's principal supporters of the second-chance referendum that was defeated in Friday's vote.

Amnesty Charges  
Guatemala With  
Mass Execution

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (NYT).—More than 20,000 persons, many of them political dissidents, have disappeared or have been illegally executed in the last 10 years in Guatemala, according to Amnesty International, a human-rights organization.

In a 17-page report issued by its London headquarters yesterday, Amnesty International charged that "massive killings" began in the 1960s in the name of counterinsurgency, or pacification and anti-Communism. The report quoted various Guatemalan officials who justified the killings as a response to leftist and "common criminal" violence.

The report described alleged torture of peasants and labor leaders and quoted witnesses as having said that they had found mutilated bodies in plastic bags in lakes and rivers and mass graves in the countryside.

Amnesty International charged that such practices, which it said continue in the Central American country of 8 million, were carried out by security forces or by paramilitary groups. Amnesty asserted that these groups operated with "the knowledge and, at times, close cooperation of government authorities."

Comment on the report could not be obtained yesterday from Guatemalan representatives in Washington or New York City.



Princess Fathia

Sister of Farouk  
Murdered in U.S.;  
Husband Charged

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12 (UPI).—Princess Fathia, sister of the late Egyptian King Farouk, who lost her royal title and later her wealth when she came to this country to marry, has been shot to death by her estranged husband, police reported today.

The 45-year-old sister of the late Egyptian potentate was shot in her apartment here shortly before noon Friday. Her body was found by one of her three children, Rafik Ghali.

Her estranged husband, Riad Ghali, 56, shot himself in the head. He was taken to UCLA Medical Center, where he was reported in stable condition and placed under police guard. He was booked on suspicion of murder.

The couple was married in 1950, when Mr. Ghali was a member of the Egyptian diplomatic corps. They were separated seven years ago. Their marriage had caused a furor in Egypt because Mr. Ghali was a Christian and commoner while the princess was a Moslem. King Farouk stripped his sister of her royal title and also took away the title of his mother, Queen Nazli, now 81, who lived with the princess here.

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Private Group Aids Refugees  
Fleeing From Vietnam by Sea

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, Dec. 12.—The number of persons fleeing South Vietnam has been rising sharply in the last three months and for the first time a rescue mission is being undertaken to save refugees whose fishing boats founder at sea.

The mission is being underwritten by the World Conference on Religion and Peace, which has a 65-foot charter craft, loaded with food, fuel and life rafts, cruising the refugee route from Vietnam to Thailand and Malaysia.

Refugees have estimated that a large number of boats have been lost at sea. While such estimates are obviously speculative, enough sinkings have been confirmed to prove that the losses are indeed large.

A refugee-aid official said that in a recent seven-day period 157 refugees landed in Thailand. More have made it to Malaysia. The official said that in September about 350 refugees reached Thailand. In October the number was 447, and in November, 628.

The two major camps in Thailand for the "boat people" now contain about 1,400 Vietnamese. There are several hundred in Malaysia and more are scattered from Singapore to Indonesia to the Philippines.

"They are still arriving faster than we can keep track of them," a refugee-aid official said.

Charter Vessel Sought  
Participants in a regional meeting of the World Conference on Religion and Peace, an international nonsectarian group, decided in Singapore recently to launch its refugee-rescue program.

In addition to its relatively small vessel already at sea, the group is advertising to buy or charter a small coastal freighter of 1,000 to 2,000 tons. A spokesman said it was hoped that the second vessel could be sent out quickly.

The group intends to appeal to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines to take more refugees. Japan, the United States and Australia will also get such appeals.

The initial rescue mission has been started with a \$60,000 grant from the Japanese chapter of the religious organization.

The action of the religious group has caused some diplomatic apprehensions in the countries involved, as well as among representatives of the UN High Commission for Refugees. It is something of an embarrassment since it focuses attention on how little help is being offered the escaping Vietnamese.

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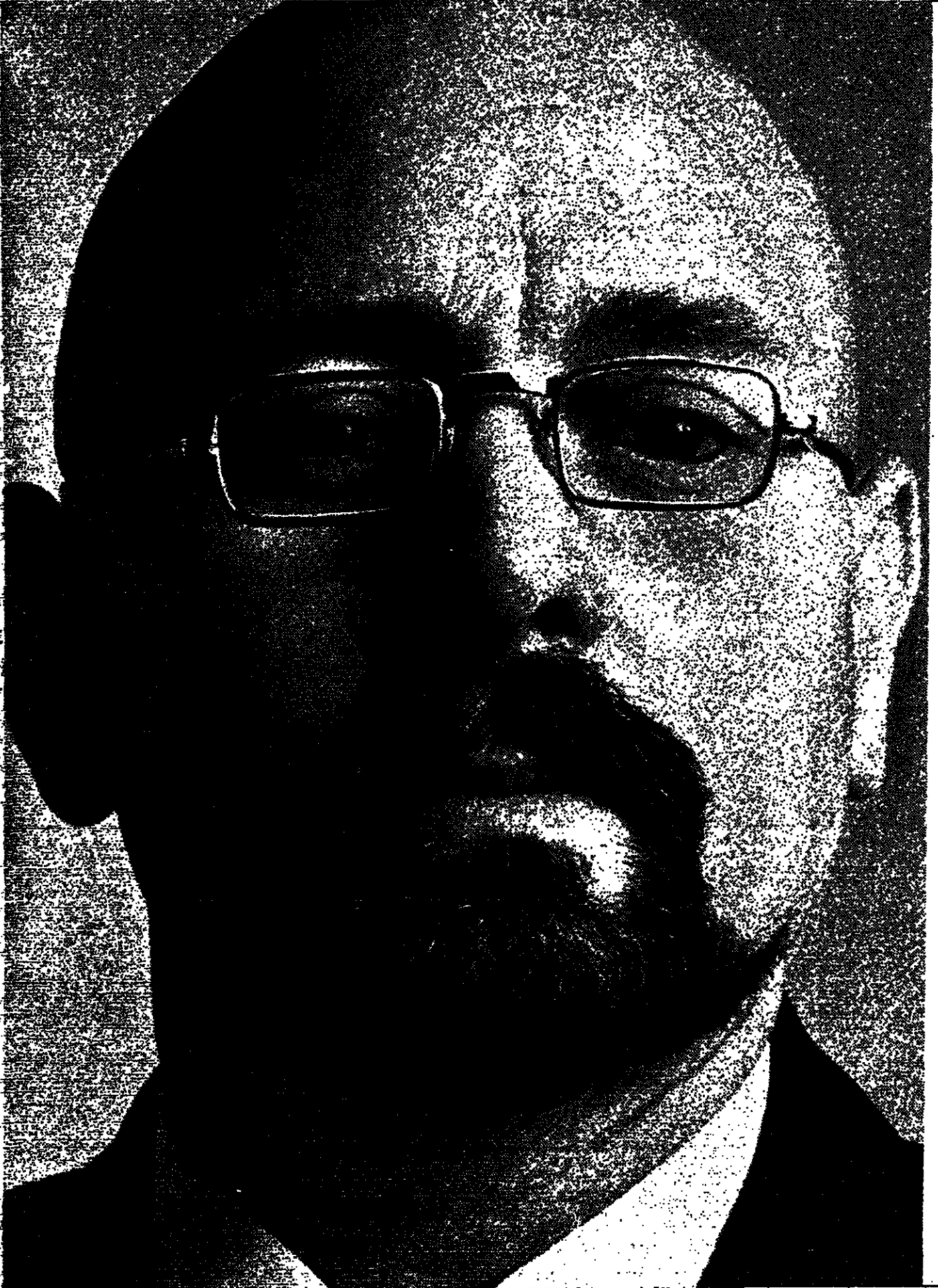
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## NATO's Budget Dilemma

Henry Kissinger's valedictory address to NATO posed the fundamental dilemma that will confront the North Atlantic alliance during the Carter administration, as it has during most of the last two decades: How to maintain strong defenses and to build less hostile relationships with the Soviet Union.

"We have the task of security and the task of construction of peace," Kissinger said, "and the challenge to Western societies is whether they can pursue both policies simultaneously or slight one at the expense of the other."

The Soviet Union in recent years has been setting a fast military pace. A huge investment in strategic arms since the humiliation of the Cuban crisis of 1962 has replaced American superiority with effective parity. Since the Czech intervention of 1968 and the China border clashes a few months later, conventional forces have been increased by a million men.

New generations and added numbers of fighter aircraft, airlift planes, tanks, artillery, guided missiles, personnel carriers, trucks, and helicopters have appeared in Europe, increasing staying power as well as mobility, readiness, and the offensive capability for blitzkrieg warfare. At the same time, a coastal fleet has been turned into a blue-water navy that, together with enhanced airlift, now enables Soviet power to be projected almost worldwide.

West European military men are particularly concerned about impending deployment of a new generation of Soviet intermediate-range ballistic missiles, the mobile SS-X-20, tested with MIRV multiple warheads. The purpose of the Soviet military buildup, which now takes an estimated 11 to 13 per cent of Russia's gross national product, remains obscure.

NATO analysts discount a Soviet attack in Europe. Moscow remains intent upon detente and increased trade and credits to bring Western technology to the aid of a lagging economy. The contradiction was pointed up by Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland, who called for restraint in commercial rivalry and Western soft loans that help the Soviet Union to divert so much of its own resources to defense.

That will not be easily achieved at a time when recession and high unemployment are accompanied paradoxically by inflation and payments deficits. Nor can Western defense

budgets easily keep pace with Russia's real increase of 3 per cent annually at a time when there is an effort almost everywhere to curb inflation by reducing government expenditures. It is remarkable enough that NATO defense spending overall is not declining significantly.

But spending is not necessarily a measure of military capability. The need to modernize NATO military equipment over the next five to 10 years provides a challenge to achieve more efficient use of resources, particularly through increased standardization of weapons. With France participating for the first time in a new European program group, possibilities are now enhanced for joint arms procurement by NATO's European members and a "two-way street" in arms sales across the Atlantic, which have been 8 to 1 in America's favor.

In Central Europe, NATO countries have fielded 3 different families of combat aircraft, 22 different anti-tank weapons and seven different main battle tanks. There is not even a standardized rifle bullet, although this once existed, nor a standard nozzle that would enable jet fighters of NATO nations to refuel easily at each other's airfields. The lack of standardized communications systems saw half the maritime patrol aircraft in a recent NATO exercise theoretically destroyed by NATO's own guns.

Apart from the military inefficiency introduced by NATO's hodgepodge equipment, the economic cost of duplicating research and production programs is enormous. NATO's former supreme commander, Gen. Andrew Goodpastor, estimated in 1974 that the alliance was losing "at least 30 per cent and in some areas 50 per cent of our capability due to the lack of standardization"—a \$12-billion loss.

More progress has been made in standardization in the last few years than previously. The West German-American agreement to standardize major elements of their new main battle tanks is a substantial step forward. But the bulk of the job remains to be done. The NATO ministers, meeting in Brussels, have again paid lip service to standardization. The United States will have to take the lead in buying arms from Europe as well as selling them if lip service is to be translated into reality.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Progress on Terrorism

Any progress toward effective international action against any aspect of terrorism, however it be called, deserves commendation. The unusual coming together of Western nations, the Third World, and the Soviet bloc behind a United Nations proposal for an international treaty against the taking of hostages is a cause for celebration. The adoption by consensus in the General Assembly's Legal Committee of the resolution advanced by West Germany and 37 other nations assures passage by the Assembly itself.

In order to achieve this rare UN unanimity, the sponsors agreed to delete a provision specifying that the treaty should require the prohibition and condemnation of the taking of hostages and the prosecution, punishment, and extradition, where necessary, of the perpetrators. In return, Libya dropped its demand that the treaty apply only to "innocent" hostages—a provision the United States and others believed would be used to exclude Jews and white South Africans from protection.

Even with the softening of the instructions to the 35-nation commission that will be established to draft the treaty, the unanimous resolution represented a step forward.

buttressing the opinion on Friday by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that there is now "much more readiness" for United Nations action against terrorism. If this will to cooperate endures, the commission may be ready to submit a draft treaty to the 32d General Assembly next year.

Most of the credit for bypassing obstacles raised particularly by the Arab states to block previous UN initiatives against terrorism belongs to the West German government that was admitted to the UN only three years ago. Bonn diplomats worked assiduously to persuade the Arabs that the carefully drafted resolution against the taking of hostages was not motivated by partisanship in the Middle East quarrel. They also lobbied effectively for the essential support of the Soviet Union and all the developing nations.

The hard work will really begin when the commission assembles next summer. But the unusual unity displayed at the UN on Friday augurs well for what would be the first UN-sponsored, globally applicable measure against terrorism, a malady from which not one of the 145 UN members is immune.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Soviet 200-Mile Limit

Japan believed the Russian action [extending its fishing zone to 200 miles] would not come this soon. It came on the heels of a miserable election defeat by the ruling Liberal Democratic party. The development greatly resembled the Russian move when Japan was on the verge of defeat in World War II.

It is now not a question of the 200-mile zone period emerging. The period has already completely emerged.

The Japanese government's handling of such a vital issue as fishery was sloppy. It must strive to keep the damage to Japan at a minimum.

—From Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo.

### Portugal's Elections

The closing days of Portugal's crucial elections have been marred by bombings and clashes between police and left wingers. Although the identity of those who disrupted Lisbon's water supply is still unknown, their aim was clearly to undermine claims by Mario Soares, the Premier, that his minority Socialist government is the only one capable of ensuring stability. In most democracies electoral violence is counterproductive, and there is no reason to suppose that the incidents of the last few days will cost Mr. Soares votes.

—From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 13, 1901

FARIS—The "freak" department of the Barnum and Bailey show in the Galerie des Machines has just been made still more attractive by the addition of two (or three) remarkable human specimens. One is known as Great Peter the Small, a little gentleman who tips the scales at nine pounds; the other (or others) are pretty girl twins, bound together in the same manner as the Siamese twins.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 13, 1926

WASHINGTON—By a strictly partisan vote of 14 to 10, the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives definitely determined late last night that the matter of relief should not be considered in the present Congressional session. Through the motion the Republicans served notice on the Democrats that no surplus Federal funds would be used for "pork-barrel" projects in any way, shape or form.



## Carter's Cautious Beginning

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The first thing Jimmy Carter did when he came to Washington after the election was to look at the transition budget of \$2 billion, glance over the proposed salaries of his transition staff, and then cut them all by roughly 30 per cent.

In a town where the cost of living is almost an incitement to grand larceny, this is one clue to the new skipper's approach to his job, but on other matters he has been less sudden. In selecting or psychoanalyzing the members of his team, he has turned out to be the most painstaking Cabinet maker since Chip- pendale, and in the process he has consulted a cast of hundreds.

Washington seems pleased with his performance so far. The period between election and inauguration is always hard on winners and losers alike. The winners have more family and official problems than they can handle and the losers have more regrets than they can bear, but everybody has behaved very well during these awkward moving days, and there is a tinge of anticipation in the air.

### Ford Remote

President Ford has been a little remote, but there has been none of the grudging cooperation of the Hoover-Roosevelt or the Eisenhower-Kennedy transitions. The President has made available more information than the Carter team can swallow. He is pecking up his papers and selling his house in Alexandria. And even Henry Kissinger, whose enthusiasm for anonymity is somewhat limited, has been pretending and joking about his departure.

When the secretary of state was asked during his farewell official visit to Europe to define his most important successes of the last eight years and, secondly, his most important failures, he replied, deadpan: "I don't quite understand the second part of your question."

Meanwhile, Carter and company have come to town and are available to all members of Congress, to Henry Ford and other leaders of business, and even to the press. Jody Powell goes on PBS television and discusses the cat and dog relationship between officials and reporters as if this were an inevitable and even amiable conflict.

Has there been a struggle between Hamilton Jordan and Jack Watson over the Cabinet? Sure, they say, but what's new in this? Are they not taking an excessive amount of time in picking Carter's team? Maybe, they say, but what's the hurry?

Washington hasn't seen anything quite like this since Roosevelt came to town in the early thirties, but there is a difference, says a cunning innocence about it all here now. Carter, for example, is taking his vice-presidential running mate seriously—an astonishing innovation! Mondale is in on the Cabinet selections, and is really being used as the first helmsman to the President-elect. Also, there is a transition of leadership on Capitol Hill as well as downtown, and Carter, who was worried that he might have two Speakers of the House to deal with (Burton of California as well as Tip O'Neill of Massachusetts), has been consulting with O'Neill and the new House majority leader, Rep. Jim Wright of Texas, on the Cabinet and on the intricate relations between the new administration and the Congress.

### Taking Time

One other thing: for the first time since Eisenhower, the President-elect seems determined to establish a Cabinet that operates as a serious executive committee of advisers on policy. He is taking his time in picking a national security "cluster" at State, Defense, Treasury and CIA that will really have something to do, and a "home-front" Cabinet at Commerce, HEW, Labor, Interior and Agriculture that will work with him as a team on the social and economic problems of the nation.

Carter, of course, is not the first President-elect who has dreamed of orderly government during the transition process. Nixon presented his Cabinet on television as a ministry of geniuses who would have both au-

thority and responsibility, and then concentrated all power in his White House staff.

Kennedy selected a Cabinet, and then dropped men such as Abe Ribicoff into the bureaucracy of HEW, where they disappeared without a splash. Eisenhower thought of his Cabinet members as military "theater commanders" and gave them great power, but paid no attention to the awkward fact that they had contradictory philosophies. So we will have to see what becomes of Carter's well-laid plans.

About all that can be said so far is that he has made a cautious beginning, and is clearly not

going to swallow his own campaign baloney. For the moment, he is reassuring all his doubting opponents and trying to create an atmosphere of confidence. He has been steadily amending his promises, and is beginning to grapple with the realities and conflicts of the budget.

Finally, there is a human courtesy in his manner—a willingness to wait and listen, a searching for talent, unmatched in any new president-elect in our time, and this has helped remove some of the doubts that attended his very close victory in the election last month.

A president must choose

among men, among measures, among methods. President Kennedy wrote just before he was murdered. His choice helps determine the issues of his presidency, their priority in the national life, and the mode and success of their execution. The heart of the presidency is therefore informed, prudent, and resolute choice—and the secret of the presidential enterprise is to be found in an examination of the way presidential choices are made.

At this early point, Carter has made few choices, but those he has made have been reassuring to this political community.

## Power, Pollution and Paralysis

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—The most dire and inescapable problem facing the contemporary world concerns allocation, use and price of energy. Moreover, its ridiculous aspect is that enough time remains for every nation involved—developed, industrial, consuming lands; developing lands, poor in both petroleum and industry—to agree on formulas for sharing available resources and needs.

Right now everyone seems to be moving along once again as if the 1973 petroleum OPEC embargo had never occurred. Adjustments have been made to price increases of between 300 and 500 per cent, even if these have had such disastrous effects as to put the supersonic Concorde aircraft virtually out of business because of the unanticipated exorbitant price of fuel.

The United States and other Western countries have done nothing worth mentioning about improving automobile engines so that more than 10 per cent of their fuel produces motion while the rest blows off in waste or pollution. They continue to manufacture cars too large to squeeze into their burgeoning cities.

### The Thermostat

They install motors so powerful in these monsters that only fear of the law induces their drivers to observe imposed speed

limits. They design and construct vast skyscrapers whose windows don't open so that they must depend on energy-consuming air conditioning, freezing occupants in summer, baking them in winter, according to dictatorial thermostats.

I recently discussed this in Brussels with various concerned persons including Viscount Etienne Davignon, Belgian chairman of a special European Community committee, Sir Christopher Soames, external relations commissioner of the Community, and Joseph Luns, secretary-general of NATO. All are alarmed.

Davignon says: "Until 1973 we lived in a dream world based on low-cost energy over which we had no control. What would we have done with statesmen who allowed us to depend for our military security on weapons over more than half of which we had no control? The 1973 oil crisis should have shaken us up but it was a missed opportunity for sane, coordinated reaction."

It produced, instead, hysterical competition among nations dependent on energy imports, regardless of price. Finally, in 1976, there was an accord to conserve fuel by decreasing consumption. But what happened? Soames comments: "It is disappointing that the brave words of the United States on energy conservation now seem to have been

forgotten and have led to nothing. Both the United States and Europe should have come up with more effective programs."

### No. 1 Offender

The United States is unquestionably No. 1 on the list of offenders. Almost self-sustaining in petroleum a decade ago, its imports are leading up together with its prodigious over-consumption on frequently useless projects. Davignon says: "Americans, on a per capita basis, use twice the energy of Europeans and at half the price—largely because of Washington's insistence on holding down fuel taxes."

Luns adds grimly: "NATO is worried about the energy position. The allies don't seem to realize how imperative it is to conserve fuel. Although some of our partners, like France and Holland, have taken steps, far from enough is being done. This is immensely grave. Until there is a settlement, we can always be subjected to price blackmail by producers."

Such a move is not expected right away. An imminent OPEC meeting is counted on to keep the next price rise moderate. But for how long? And, as far as that goes, do even producer countries benefit from the sudden multiplication of their wealth?

Saudi Arabia is swamped in so much money that it cannot even budget short-term or long-term use of billions in a dollar inflow now even dreamed of when the 1970s began. Why can't some of this idle wealth be invested in cheap interest rates to industrial users of oil (who supply producers with manufacturing equipment) and at least partly donated in grants to the impoverished, underdeveloped lands?

### Position to Help

Meanwhile, the West is in a position to help Saudi Arabia solve its major short-term problem of importing fresh water by empty super-tanks to store in reservoirs and also to stimulate a new technological class to start sharing in the industrial growth of their own country and perhaps in joint administration of user concerns abroad—provided there are not politically subverted. Yet none of these dreams and projects—except as they are—can be realized without active U.S. participation and a forward-looking, imaginative U.S. energy policy. Therefore, as Davignon says (and here he speaks for much of the world): "We hope a top priority of the Carter administration will be this."

## Letters

### India Cuts

The UPI article (CET, Nov. 20-21), "India Sentences Five in Cult Killing of Six" is clearly a censored release from the official sources of Mrs. Gandhi's establishment in India.

It should be pointed out that the case of the Ananda Marg "The Way to Bliss" and the process of P.R. Sarkar have been investigated both by Amnesty International and the International Commission of Jurists. Various U.S. senators and congressmen, including George McGovern, have directly contacted the Indian authorities about his case because of their concern about the obvious lack of substantial evidence and disregard of proper legal procedure.

The sentence ending a six-year long process is nothing else than the confirmation that the judiciary power in India is a puppet in the hands of Mrs. Gandhi and that the wildest lies can become real offenses in order to frame Mrs. Gandhi's critics.

On June 26, 1976, when Mrs. Gandhi assumed dictatorial powers, about 2,000 centers of Ananda Marg (schools, orphanages, colleges, medical centers) were raided by the police, 500 monks and nuns and more than 1,500

others were arrested and many are still in jail waiting a process. The only crime of the Hindu religious movement of Ananda Marg is its uncompromising stand against the corrupt system which has brought India further and further under the thumb of dictatorship.

OM PRAKASH BARUA

### Soviet Jews

I am astonished at the apparent naivete of Nahum Goldmann (President of World Jewish Congress). Surely even Mr. Goldmann must know that there are no "official Jewish leaders" and there is no "official Jewish community" in the Soviet Union (CET, Nov. 20).

Those appointed as synagogue officials (the few synagogues that the Soviets have allowed to remain) have been put there by the KGB. Not only were they not elected by any Jewish community but the Jews who want to remain Jews hold these "officials" in contempt.

The people whom Mr. Goldmann quite incorrectly refers to as "an illegal group" are the very people who are fighting for the preservation and the handing-on of Jewish national, religious and cultural values. All their activities and demands conform strictly with Soviet law and numerous international agreements to which the Soviet Union nationally subscribes. All their efforts meet with bitter opposition, harassment, persecution and imprisonment from the Soviet authorities. What does Mr. Goldmann expect from the appointees of these very authorities?

BARBARA OBERMAN, Chairman, Committee for the Release of Soviet Jewish Prisoners, London.

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Carter C  
New H  
To SAL

By Evans and

WASHINGTON—A statement by President Carter of the Ford explanation of the SALT-2 agreement signed this year was clearly the same one that they had feared Ford would make.

Carter recently stated that the SALT-2 agreement was "a major step toward reducing the danger of nuclear war." He also stated that the agreement was "a major step toward reducing the danger of nuclear war."

This position on SALT-2 is a far cry from the position that Carter took when he was elected. At that time, he was a proponent of the SALT-2 agreement, and he was a proponent of the SALT-2 agreement.

Backfire and... At issue are the systems not specified under the SALT-2 agreement. Backfire is a nuclear missile. Typhoon is a nuclear missile. The Typhoon is a nuclear missile. The Typhoon is a nuclear missile.

Carter's comments on television represent a shift. An unpleasant surprise is that the shift is a shift.

Crackdown next year. A question: "What is the cause of the crackdown?" The crackdown is a crackdown.

Persuasion... The extraordinary remarks of Kissinger's spokesman, one of the most candid where, contrary to the truth directly affect Kissinger's claim of a range for the Backfire. The range for the Backfire is a range.

Position to Help... Meanwhile, the West is in a position to help Saudi Arabia solve its major short-term problem of importing fresh water by empty super-tanks to store in reservoirs and also to stimulate a new technological class to start sharing in the industrial growth of their own country and perhaps in joint administration of user concerns abroad—provided there are not politically subverted.

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# Economic Pinch Forces Europe to Look to U.S.

By Flora Lewis

PARIS (NYT)—The major Western European leaders have come out publicly for an early summit meeting with President Jimmy Carter. This slight breach of protocol, in advance of the inauguration, reflects the intensity of the Europeans' sense of need to know Washington's intentions, and indeed of their dependence on the plans and policies of the United States.

It is a rather drastic reversal of European attitudes from only two or three years ago. It was illustrated clearly at a recent Common Market meeting in The Hague. Instead of talking about the establishment of European policies—which implies decisions made before consultation with the United States—and European power in the world, as they did in their winter meetings of 1972, 1973 and 1974, the Europeans decided in effect that they could not do anything until they heard from the United States.

The appointment of Cyrus Vance as Mr. Carter's secretary of state was a reassurance to the Europeans. But governments still feel blocked until they learn how the new administration is going to behave on oil prices, energy policy, raw-materials prices, relations with the Third World, Eurocommunism and a host of other pressing issues. The most important, perhaps, is the domestic economic policy.

French official said recently, "The foreign policy questions will matter, of course, but our own economic measures at home are going to depend a lot on the American market and its impact on world trade."

Sensitivity to U.S. plans is greater now in Europe than at almost any time since the period immediately following World War II, when there was a feeling of almost helpless dependency. It used to be said in the late 1940s and early 1950s that "When the U.S. sneezes, Europe catches pneumonia."

It is no longer such a one-way situation. But the awareness of world economic trouble that no single industrial state or any small group of states can handle alone has gradually become acute.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, feeling more secure than his European partners and yet most buffeted by their demands on his country's relatively strong economy, has been the most outspoken about the absolute requirement for full European cooperation with the United States.

## Marginal Weight

Some other European leaders, recognizing, however, that their marginal weight in shaping the grand-strategy decisions ahead, have focused on narrower issues of direct importance to their own countries as they await Washington's voice. Although they, too, are immediately concerned with global issues, thus Premier Mario Soares said recently that he hoped the new U.S. administration would go through with the substantial aid program for Portugal, not

*'What we want to know more than anything is whether Mr. Carter is going to stimulate the U.S. economy or not,' a top French official said recently. 'The foreign policy questions will matter, of course, but our own economic measures at home are going to depend a lot on the American market and its impact on world trade.'*

only because the economic support was essential but because of its political implications.

"It's an American bet on our democracy," he said. "It means there won't be an attempt to asphyxiate us like Chile, and everybody will understand that so it will bring confidence from others."

Spain's Socialist leader, Felipe Gonzalez, was less sanguine in his hopes about U.S. policy concerning Spain, but he said: "It will make quite a difference if the U.S. isn't going to try to block democratization." The key problem, in the eyes of the Spanish political opposition, is whether the United States takes a stand, however privately, against legalizing the Communist party.

## Danger Seen

Mr. Gonzalez is no more pro-Communist than Mr. Soares, but he and other opposition leaders feel that it would be both improper and dangerous to leave

the Spanish Communists out of the open interplay of the country's newly emerging politics. And they are convinced that the United States has supported Madrid's decision to keep the Communists underground.

Italy, whose Premier, Giulio Andreotti, rushed to Washington without waiting for formalities, is also holding its breath almost as much on the issue of Eurocommunism as on crucial money matters. In a behind-the-scenes way, Mr. Andreotti is already working with the Italian Communists.

But Washington's stand on a more open and visibly responsible arrangement will be of great importance to Italian politics, and in consequence, to Italy's chance of a successful economic austerity program.

Israel leaders, preparing for negotiations with the Arabs that seem more and more likely to be held in early spring, are always extremely concerned about Washington's views. At the moment they want above all to be assured that they will be consulted before new policies are decided.

## Economic Questions

The biggest question marks, however, are economic, and that is the underlying reason for the shift in Europe's attitude.

The change stems from the 1973 oil crisis. First there was panic, then a frantic attempt, led by the French, to seek special relations with and therefore special treatment from the Arabs. Then there was a calmer period. Governments began negotiations about oil and other raw materials, developed domestic economic-recovery programs and tended to feel that the worst of the crisis had passed.

Now that is seen as an illusion. In the leaders' view, the basic structural changes in world economic affairs that were precipitated by the oil crisis are coming into focus. For one thing, the financial disruption caused by the sudden multiplication of oil prices is now believed to have been more or less solved by the United States, and by scarcely anybody else.

Japan rid itself of a severe balance-of-payments problem with an export drive that knocked a series of European industries dizzy. Now there is a serious Japanese-European trade disequilibrium that has led to a threat of European protectionism.

## Soaring Debts

The relatively poor Third World countries have become seriously poorer, with vastly soaring debts they cannot manage.

Even the United States, whose plan for "recycling petrodollars" brought in enough oil money to

leave its payments in fair shape, is now what many bankers consider a dangerously overstretched creditor to borrowers who will not be able to pay. "The fact is," a banker said, "the Arabs sent us the money, all right, for us to loan out. But they are assured of the income and we're taking all the risks."

Meanwhile, there is pressure from the oil producers for the industrial countries on pain of having to pay much more for their oil, to make far-reaching concessions to the developing countries.

The major Western European governments have given up the idea of trying first to work out a Common Market policy in response, since it is now obvious to them that it will not work except in tandem with the rest. Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep had said with bluster that the Netherlands would take a stand favoring the Third World on its own. But now even the Dutch have decided to "reconsider" such an ideological luxury and see what the others do.

France, which insisted on launching the North-South conference to work out "a new world economic order" in the first place, has muffled its voice and is concentrating on critical domestic political and economic maneuvers until the Atlantic horizon is clearer.

It adds up to a greatly increased U.S. responsibility and stake in the well-being of the West. "Give them time, let them figure out their plans," Chancellor Schmidt was overheard grumbling to European colleagues who were impatient for answers from the United States.



Cyrus Vance and Jimmy Carter in Plains, Ga.

## Respected, Unopposed The Inevitability Of Post for Vance

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON (NYT)—It seemed inevitable to the top of the foreign policy establishment that President-elect Jimmy Carter would select Cyrus Vance, the secretary of state, as those who were consulted, respected him and no one else.

Carter had made an issue of State Henry Kissinger's campaign and, in respect, Mr. Vance repeated the anti-Kissinger.

Mr. Carter and his aides, about the tall, slender and Mr. Vance when they met around the country the solid, integrity, a health-moderate Democrat, long favored détente with Vietnam and arms control, a skilled negotiator who is gimmicks, cautious and aging, fair, realistic in within a consensus but streak of moral idealism, more deputy secretary of and diplomatic trouble in the Johnson administration. Mr. Vance was seen as a figure to the world man able to get along with res that wanted a greater foreign policy.

is he called by friends, in a country boy with cons. His birth was in W. Va., on March 27, His father, John Vance, 48 years later.

## Interest in Law

Vance was a close friend of Davis, the unsuccessful candidate for president in 1924, and lawyer Davis said under his wing.

him an interest in the law—a lawyer's approach to who served with him in the 1950s. "Cy wasn't a theorist; he he problems one by one came, up, and solved."

going to the Kent School in Kent, Ohio, where he met William Bundy, a son of the late William H. Taft, who later joined the New York

## Integration Ban East Germany

Dr. Doz. 12 (Reuters)—Germany has stopped all migration to West Germany for the time being. "In sources said here yesterday the move was part of a hard-line policy against citizens, following a decision to protest before the expulsion of single German."

ear, according to official German statistics, 10,275 Germans were allowed to the West although 911 were pensioners or so-called hardship cases. A 6,011 fled illegally last year, more than 100,000 East Germans are unofficially waiting for decisions on their applications.

law firm of Simpson, Thacher and Bartlett, and is today a partner in the renamed firm of Simpson and Thacher in New York City.

Ten years later, Mr. Vance was lured to Washington to help organize the investigation by the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee into Military and Space Programs. It was there that he met Sen. Lyndon Johnson, his entry into the Kennedy administration.

He started as general counsel in the Pentagon in 1961, then as secretary of the Army, then deputy secretary of defense. In the Pentagon, he developed a reputation as a good manager, an implementer of policy, a man able to get on with the military even when Defense Secretary Robert McNamara's relations with the military began to sour, and an incredibly loyal alter ego to Mr. McNamara.

He was known during those years to be a supporter rather than an advocate of the Vietnam war. His role in Vietnam policy-making is cloudy. Not until after the Communist Tet offensive of February, 1968, do former colleagues reflect where Mr. Vance stood.

In March, 1968, President Johnson gathered a group of so-called "wise men" to assess the future course of the war. At that time, Mr. Vance was among those who told the president that he had to stop the bombing of North Vietnam and begin the negotiations process.

## Servedat Talks

In return for that advice, Mr. Johnson asked Mr. Vance to become the No. 2 negotiator to former New York Gov. Averell Harriman in the Paris negotiations. It was not the first time that Mr. Johnson had asked him to serve as a trouble-shooter since he left the Pentagon for health reasons in 1967.

He served as the president's personal observer in the Detroit talks in the summer of 1967 and later that year as the envoy to Greece and Turkey in their dispute over Cyprus.

Unlike many of his colleagues who left government, Mr. Vance did not write books and articles. His views on policy matters were learned mainly from those who worked with him at the United Nations Association and the Council on Foreign Relations.

All described his views as mainstream liberal Democrats. Making an effort to get along with the Soviet Union, reducing strategic nuclear armaments and conventional arms sales, being forthright in the international economic system and a balanced position on Arab-Israeli issues.

Some of those who worked with him in the past consider him too much of a consensus man, waiting for positions and pressures to develop before taking a stand. Others say he has been more vigorous in stating his views in the last year. Still others like Mr. Bundy maintain that "he doesn't jump in right away but comes in before the outcome is clear, particularly on an issue with moral aspects."

Some maintained that Mr. Vance is not imaginative, but even many of these associates agreed that the real need now in U.S. foreign policy was less imagination than integrity, steadiness, quiet perseverance and a willingness for self-sacrifice.

As one who has known him for a long time put it, "Cy doesn't say anything different publicly than he says privately."

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The surprising election last week of Rep. Jim Wright of Texas to be the majority floor leader in the House illustrates two critical points about the way party leaders in Congress are selected.

The first is that leadership races turn much less on the ideology of the candidates than on their personalities. The second is that leadership races, because they are decided by secret ballot, are inherently unpredictable.

On the first point, there is no doubt that Rep. Wright is considerably more conservative than are most of his Democratic colleagues. There is also no doubt that over the years, he has avoided making enemies. While a stable number of House Democrats actively dislike the two other principal contenders, Phillip Burton of California and Richard Bolling of Missouri, there are few who dislike Rep. Wright.

According to Congressional Quarterly, Rep. Wright voted against the position taken by a majority of the House Democrats 30 per cent of the time in the 94th Congress. By contrast, Rep. Burton voted against most other Democrats on only 3 per cent of the votes. Rep. Bolling on 8 per cent; and Rep. Thomas O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, who was elected without opposition to be speaker of the House, on 6 per cent of the votes in the last two years.

## Endorsed Nixon

Rep. Wright consistently opposed limitations on the war in Vietnam. In 1969, he sponsored a resolution that was approved by the House that endorsed former President Richard Nixon's



Rep. Jim Wright.

Vietnam policies and, in the spring of last year, he was one of only 72 House Democrats who voted in favor of the authorization President Ford sought to use troops to evacuate South Vietnamese from Saigon.

The Texas' civil rights record is mixed. He voted against the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which forbade discrimination in public accommodations, but he voted in favor of the Voting Rights Act the following year. He has regularly supported legislation that sought to limit the use of busing to desegregate public schools.

Rep. Wright has generally favored federal spending for jobs, housing and other social programs, but he has taken the side of the major oil producers on energy legislation. He voted for the deregulation of natural gas prices, for increased crude oil prices and against repeal of the oil-depletion allowance.

# Waldheim: Perfecting the Machinery of Diplomacy

By Peter Grose

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (NYT)—In his first term as UN secretary-general, Kurt Waldheim strove to perfect the technical machinery of diplomacy.

This, rather than any singular policy initiative, has been his contribution in world affairs. There is no "Waldheim doctrine" on any subject.

Perhaps because of the lack of flair in his work, the Viennese diplomat is often unnoticed by the general public, as he discovers to his dismay sometimes when he waits in line for an airliner during some diplomatic mission.

Criticized for a blandness that has allowed the United Nations to slip from popular awareness, overshadowed throughout his first term by the spectacular personal diplomacy of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Mr. Waldheim has had to struggle against a common suspicion: not that he was performing a mischievous or destructive role in world affairs but rather that he was performing no role at all.

Last Tuesday, two weeks before his 58th birthday, Mr. Waldheim won Security Council endorsement to continue in office. Official re-election by the General Assembly remains as a formality.

"So much in modern diplomacy depends on an incredible mosaic of formalistic detail—the shape of the negotiating table, who counts whom first, the shading of

phrases in a sensitive document," said a senior veteran of UN diplomacy. "Most of us don't have the patience or the imagination to worry it through, yet what seems like trivia, if handled clumsily or without careful thought, could blow the whole thing up."

This is the side of diplomacy—the technicalities and procedures—in which the former foreign minister of Austria excels.

## 'Mailbox' Role

Mr. Waldheim himself cheerfully admits that he often feels like a mailbox. Governments these days often need a neutral party to take some initiative, he says, or to convey some communication that for any number of reasons cannot be handled directly—"So here I am."

Moreover, many of the problems now facing the world's governments are global in character—economic relations, environmental protection, hunger and population distribution. No two governments or blocs can resolve such matters by themselves. Hence the need for an international structure of institutions, with the UN secretary-general at the summit.

Each of the four occupants of the world body's top executive post has brought his own style to a job that can hardly be defined except as an extension of its holder's personal inclinations.

Mr. Waldheim's two immediate predecessors, U Thant of Burma and Dag Hammarskjöld of Swed-

en, were deeply spiritual men. Mr. Waldheim, according to those who know him best, is first and only an activist who believes in the virtue and utility of constant motion, even when he knows better than anyone else that the motion is not getting anywhere.

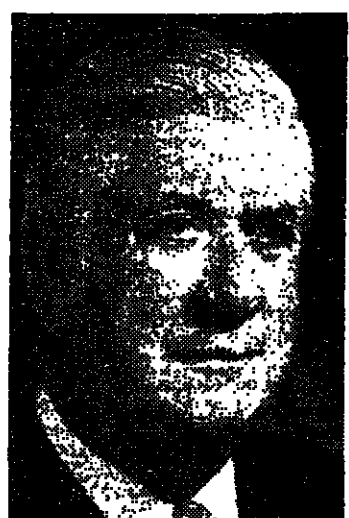
As he puts it, even when governments are not yet ready to move it is better to keep them talking and exchanging messages. Then when they are ready, he says, the channel will be open and available. This is the diplomatic technique he has used repeatedly for conflicts in Cyprus and the Middle East.

## Neutral Presence

Sometimes Mr. Waldheim's mere presence as a neutral person had made negotiations possible, as at the opening session of the Middle East peace conference in Geneva or the numerous levels of contact between Greek and Turkish Cypriot negotiators. The phrase "under UN auspices," which as often as not means the person of the secretary-general—has achieved a political significance of its own in various conflict situations, including southern Africa.

Mindful of the fate of his predecessors, all of whom ran afoul of one or another of the big powers upon which the secretary-general's effectiveness depends, Mr. Waldheim, who took office in 1972, protected his standing with the five permanent members of the Security Council.

One highly combative UN dele-



Rep. Thomas O'Neill Jr.

others who follow the House carefully believed that the Californian had the race locked up. The conventional wisdom before the election was that Rep. Bolling, not Rep. Wright, was Rep. Burton's chief threat.

## Low Man Out

There was even speculation that Rep. Burton had swung a few of his votes to Rep. Wright on the second ballot in an effort to drive Rep. Bolling out of the race under the low-man-out rule that the caucus had adopted. Indeed, if Rep. Bolling had won three more votes on that ballot, it would have been he and not Rep. Wright who faced Rep. Burton in the runoff and the Missouri congressman might well have then been elected majority leader.

Rep. Burton denied that he had intentionally thrown away sec-

ond-ballot votes. Rep. Bolling remarked, "That's always a possibility but I can't prove it."

Looking ahead, it is possible to envision a number of consequences of Mondale's leadership election. First, Rep. Wright clearly appears willing to follow Rep. O'Neill's lead, just as Rep. O'Neill did not challenge speaker Carl Albert during the last four years. Had Rep. Burton, or even Rep. Bolling, been elected, Rep. O'Neill might have had to concern himself with a majority leader who was attempting to construct an independent power base.

Second, the outcome could not have been better for President-elect Jimmy Carter, although there is no evidence that Mr. Carter or his aides took any part in the election. The O'Neill-Wright team seems likely to press hard for the Carter legislative program and to be less apt than others might have been to try to add their own ideological stamp to the proposals from the White House.

## Election Sleeper

Finally, the sleeper in Monday's elections may have been Rep. Thomas Foley of Washington, who was elected to replace Rep. Burton as caucus chairman. Rep. Foley, who is now chairman of the Agriculture Committee, is an enormously popular, highly respected liberal whose views are much more in line with those of the majority of Democrats than are Rep. Wright's. Rep. O'Neill is 64 years old, and if Rep. Wright hopes to move up to the speakership when Rep. O'Neill leaves office, he may well be challenged by Rep. Foley.

The House Democratic elections were only the first of a series resulting from one of the most

extensive turnovers in congressional leadership in history.

Next month, for example, Senate Democrats will choose a majority leader from among Robert Byrd of West Virginia, Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Ernest Hollings of South Carolina. Sen. Byrd believes that he is well ahead.

But, as the House elections showed, surprising things can happen when members of Congress pick one of their own by secret ballot.

# U.S. in Shift On Marijuana Imprisonment

## Ford Administration Questions the Policy

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON—The Ford administration last week eased its stand against removing criminal penalties throughout the United States for marijuana possession, saying for the first time that the issue should be discussed.

Robert Dupont, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, described the change as "a very positive step" and said that it was the first time that "any presidential-level document" had taken such a stance.

The shift was announced in a 56-page policy statement issued by the Strategy Council on Drug Abuse, and entitled "Federal Strategy for Drug Abuse Prevention."

The policy previously had been that persons convicted of the federal offense of simple possession of marijuana should no longer be jailed—but that the federal government should not attempt to influence state and local authorities who enforce most marijuana possession statutes.

Now the federal government is questioning whether criminal penalties for marijuana possession are too costly a form of enforcement.

## Use Is Opposed

The policy paper and Mr. Dupont stressed that federal policy remains firmly opposed to the use of marijuana and favors steps to discourage it.

Mr. Dupont estimated that there are 400,000 arrests for marijuana possession in the United States annually. "If you assume they cost [the taxpayers] only \$100 apiece, a very minimal estimate, that comes to \$40 million a year," he said.

The strategy paper said the threat of a criminal sanction undoubtedly discourages some potential marijuana users but that "society pays a relatively high price for this form of deterrence: high in terms of stigmatizing casual users with criminal records; high in terms of diverting limited criminal justice resources from other, more serious matters, and high in terms of contributing to an atmosphere which nurtures disrespect for the law."

The strategy paper called for studying the experience of eight U.S. states and three countries that have been experimenting with different versions of reduced penalties for marijuana possession.



Kurt Waldheim in his office at the UN.

Los Angeles Times.







**Uromarket****Scarcity of New Issues Pushes Up Dollar-Denominated Eurobonds**

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Dec. 12 (AP)—Prices of dollar-denominated Eurobonds fell sharply last week, but the scarcity of new issues pushed them back up. The market for these bonds, which are sold in Europe and other foreign markets, is generally favorable for interest rates. The scarcity of new issues is the main reason for the recent price recovery. The market for these bonds is generally favorable for interest rates. The scarcity of new issues is the main reason for the recent price recovery. The market for these bonds is generally favorable for interest rates. The scarcity of new issues is the main reason for the recent price recovery.

Prime Rates Cut  
The prime rate was cut by 1/4 percent to 8 percent. The prime rate was cut by 1/4 percent to 8 percent. The prime rate was cut by 1/4 percent to 8 percent. The prime rate was cut by 1/4 percent to 8 percent.

Symbol	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
Alcoa	24	100	94	94	-1
Alumina	24	100	94	94	-1
Alumina	24	100	94	94	-1
Alumina	24	100	94	94	-1
Alumina	24	100	94	94	-1
Alumina	24	100	94	94	-1
Alumina	24	100	94	94	-1
Alumina	24	100	94	94	-1
Alumina	24	100	94	94	-1
Alumina	24	100	94	94	-1

**New York Stock Market**

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (NYT)—Stock prices raced higher last week as Wall Street's sentiment was buoyed by both tangible and intangible factors.

The Dow Jones Industrial average soared 22.80 points to finish at 978.15, its best level in more than two months. Meanwhile, the broad list of stocks, including many secondary issues, performed even better than the venerable Dow.

American Telephone closed out the week with a flourish at 84-1/2, its best price in a decade. The decline in interest rates—one of the tangible fuels in last week's market—has tended to shore up the price of such interest-sensitive stocks as Bell Telephone.

On the intangible front, hopes rise high that President-elect Jimmy Carter will stimulate the economy without stimulating the rate of inflation.

"The man from Georgia," one mutual-fund executive remarked Friday in praise, "is acting more like a president than he did as a candidate."

During the week, such groups as oil and gas issues, the banks and the golds all had their turn in the sun. Wall Street's search for oil issues ranged from the stock exchanges to the over-the-counter market. For example, Equity Oil, an over-the-counter issue, was quoted at 41 1/4 mid on Friday afternoon, compared to 28 bid at the end of October.

Municipal bond prices, remaining strong, moved up to their best levels since mid-1974. Corporate bonds, meanwhile, were hit by a bit of profit-taking after their strong surge of recent weeks.

On Friday, the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company gave investors a pleasant surprise by cutting its prime rate to 6 percent from 6 1/4 percent, while more than a dozen other major banks trimmed their prime to 6 1/4 percent from 6 1/2.

Big Board volume during the week totaled 133.3 million shares, compared with the previous week's 103.7 million shares.

dollar falling lower and staying there is small. This means that buying DM now looks like an expensive proposition—the more so when one considers that coupons offered on DM investments range up to almost 3 percent.

While the coming calendar year is expected to include borrowers who are notorious for pushing very hard to squeeze the market for the lowest possible rates, it is very possible that they

**The U.S. Economic Scene**  
**How Things Look From Houston to Los Angeles**

By Thomas E. Mullaney

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12 (NYT)—The position, problems and prospects of the U.S. economy are seen here and in other parts of the nation in much the same light as they are viewed elsewhere, but with a few subtle exceptions.

Almost everyone in these parts agrees that the economy needs some stimulation, via the tax rate, to get economic activity into higher gear. However, there is stronger sentiment in this area for some significant tax relief for business, as well as consumers, in the interests of spurring new capital investment to create additional jobs.

There is also greater worry about the level of inflation and fears that it might be increased by the programs expected to emanate from the incoming administration and the Democratic Congress.

Everywhere, from Texas to California, there was considerable fear in the business community about the possibility that some sort of wage-price control system, mandatory or otherwise, might eventually be adopted in Washington, despite strong indications from President-elect Carter that he intends to avoid them.

Nixon Aide's View  
C. Jackson Grayson Jr., who was the nation's price czar during the Nixon administration's controls program and who is now on leave from the faculty of the Southern Methodist University business school, spoke strongly against a return to any such effort to control inflation.

Sobering, meal and oil prices moved in wide swings under strong commercial and speculative demand, but declines came on profit-taking and, at times, speculative selling. There was some selling, too, on word that Peru's anchovy catch could total 4 million tons, which had been thought a high figure earlier.

Feed broiler trade, along with meal and oil, was relatively light. Corn and oats moves were generally small and both pits appeared to be geared to moves in wheat and soybeans.

At week's end, soybeans were 2 1/2 to 12 1/2 cents a bushel higher, January 6.97; soybean meal was \$1 to \$5.50 per ton higher, December 20.00; soybean oil was 5 points lower to 23 higher (nearly 1/4 cent a pound), December 21.53; wheat was 2 1/2 to 4 1/4 higher, December 2.63 1/4; corn was 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 higher, December 2.44 1/2; oats were 4 1/2 to 8 higher, December 1.68. Feed broilers were 15 points lower to 25 higher (1/4 cent a pound), January 36.85.

Live cattle futures fell 72 cents per hundredweight, while live hogs were 60 cents per hundredweight lower to \$1.00 higher. Pork belly futures gained up to 75 points, and shell eggs were 240 points lower.

"I don't think controls would work," he said in an interview in Dallas. "They never have. They do give some relief only for a short period, as aspirin gives some relief for a headache for a while, but you better find out what causes the headache. More productivity is the only answer for fighting inflation. Prices and wages ought to be set by the market. Society simply cannot determine what is a just price or what is a just wage."

A leading Dallas banker also spoke strongly about the effect of inflation on the recovery and particularly the role that inflation has played in slowing business spending for new plants and equipment.

Harry A. Shuford, chairman of the First National Bank in Dallas, commented: "Until we prove we have learned to control inflation, we're not going to see the recovery in the economy we need. It would be most encouraging if we could take some steps to encourage private business to create new jobs by tax incentives or some other means."

Several businessmen echoed what Louis F. Davis, vice-chairman of the Atlantic Richfield Co., said in evaluating the outlook: "The economy should show steady, slow growth next year. No recession, but no boom either."

The same sober assessment of the outlook was given by the head of Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., at the company's headquarters in Torrance, Calif.

Isao Makina, president of Toyota, which has been the leader in imported car sales in the United States the last two years, said the best he hopes for next year is to duplicate the company's 1975 performance. Among the uncertainties he listed as influences in preventing stronger car sales next year were the probable level of fuel prices, the state of the U.S. economy, the high unemployment rate and the level of inflation.

Richard Marcus, president of Neiman-Marcus in Dallas, said, "We have had a good sales increase in every city in which we operate" this year and the Christmas business "will be terrific."

He expressed concern over the possible adoption of policies in Washington that might fuel inflation. Despite this year's strong business, he added, "we've planned fairly conservatively for the next six months."

Lester M. Meyer, senior vice-

**U.S. Commodities**

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (AP)—Grain futures posted modest gains on the nation's major commodity futures markets last week, but livestock futures were generally weak.

Prices in the grain pits rose during two of the week's sessions, but closed lower on three days. The big factors in the rise of prices was better cold and snow over portions of the country where farmers were prevented from moving grain into commercial channels. Also, export inspections and commitments were generally constructive in all grains.

On the bearish side, however, Canada, Argentina and Australia made wheat sales to customers considered generally buyers of U.S. wheat. Also, the Australian Wheat Board revised its wheat production upward for the 1976-77 season to 9.85 million tons. With the recent devaluation of the Australian currency, wheat there now is more competitive against U.S. wheat.

Soybean, meal and oil prices moved in wide swings under strong commercial and speculative demand, but declines came on profit-taking and, at times, speculative selling. There was some selling, too, on word that Peru's anchovy catch could total 4 million tons, which had been thought a high figure earlier.

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**Over-Counter Market**

Symbol	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
Artz Bk	128	144	141	141	+1
Artz Bk	128	144	141	141	+1
Artz Bk	128	144	141	141	+1
Artz Bk	128	144	141	141	+1
Artz Bk	128	144	141	141	+1
Artz Bk	128	144	141	141	+1
Artz Bk	128	144	141	141	+1
Artz Bk	128	144	141	141	+1
Artz Bk	128	144	141	141	+1
Artz Bk	128	144	141	141	+1

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Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

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December 1, 1976







## Over-the-Counter Market

Inter Market										Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg					Net in 100s High Low Last Chg					Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg					Net in 100s High Low Last Chg											
										Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg					Net in 100s High Low Last Chg					Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg					Net in 100s High Low Last Chg											
Same Al	32	26.9	22	21.6	21.4	-1/4				Sabor Re	1.20	29.9	14.4	15.0	14.7	+			Transit Li	24	376	175	472	464	+			Victra St	1159	18	157	170	171	+		
Same A	30	113	12	11.4	14.6	+				Sailor	29	179	164	11	11	-			Transit Fr	24	376	175	472	464	+			Victra St	1159	18	157	170	171	+		
Same A	30	113	12	11.4	14.6	+				Sailor	29	179	164	11	11	-			Transit Ch	24	376	175	472	464	+			Victra St	1159	18	157	170	171	+		
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*All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*

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***(Kabushiki Kaisha Nippon Fudosan Ginko)***

*Principal, premium, if any, and interest payable in United States dollars in New York City or in certain cities outside the United States without deduction for or on account of Japanese withholding taxes, all as set forth in the Offering Circular. Interest is payable annually on November 15, commencing in 1977.*

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December 8, 1978.

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**December 1, 1976.**



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By Piers Paul Read. Lippincoll. 342 pp.

Reviewed by John Leonard

**A**CCORDING to the Random House Dictionary of the English Language, college dances of Polish origin, in triple meter, consisting chiefly of a march or promenade in couples. And that's a fair, if superficial, description of *Piers Paul Read's* sixth novel. He is also the author of "*Alive: The Story of the Andes Survivors*," which probably sold more copies than all of his intelligent fictions put together. "Polonaise" originates in Poland and spends most of its time there. It is slow. In following the Korynowskis from 1924 to 1968, it is occasionally even dawdles. It is divided into three parts, and obsessed with couplets: Stefan and Krystyna, Krystyna and Bruno, Stefan and Rachel, Rachel and Krystyna, Bruno and Stefan; and Annabel and Teofil. The march is not so much a dance as a way of life. Meanwhile, God is waiting in ambush.

Stefan and Krystyna are the children of a Polish Catholic aristocrat who goes bankrupt and mad. In 1920, just when 17-year-old Krystyna is discovering sex and 15-year-old Stefan has decided that God doesn't exist. In severely reduced circumstances, the family survives. When war starts, Stefan takes a job in a jewelry shop, while Stefan goes to school, writes stories, and meets Bruno, who is a Communist. Krystyna converts to Communism because of Bruno, whom she hates. Stefan converts, albeit with reservations, because of the class struggle he can hardly believe. Bruno takes her home, and they have a son, Teofil. That's the meat for his fiction." At a cell meeting, Stefan finds Rachel who is rich and Jewish. They get married, too.

Nobody lives happily ever after. Stefan doesn't much like sex, although his stories, starting out with good intentions, usually end up obscene. (And very funny, to his consternation.) The devil makes him do it. Bruno becomes a certain functionary in the underground party that he doesn't have much time for. Krystyna, even though he is devoted to their son, Teofil. Either is untidy, Bruno and Stefan go off to Spain to fight Fascism, only Stefan stops in Paris. Krystyna has an affair. Stefan comes back from Paris to become an

absurdist playwright, in his heart. Bruno from Spain with a gun goes to mass, and Poland is invaded. Rachel perishes; Krystyna always has; Stefan goes to America come back.

Then in Paris is enough. Many may be put into it of his has an unburied way of going about it. In Krystyna's story interesting, Bruno's rather tedious: "I too much," he says, killed too many men were not guilty—in ideas which were in new Now, everyone what I believe, I am. A Pole run from the German. I was not a coward; will not be a slave cowardliness, the compelling. Stefan, the "Polonaise" is a tale of faith tested, never found. In *Read's* and Communism, are only alternatives. We care much for Krystyna, Stefan, in professional girl Annabel by a few respectable business. As such a woman, for modern technique, modernism, the Western.

Although I find a playful grade, Stefan caricature by being theoretically realized. We are allowed to see from photographic work again, and the book is a little. And when his plays, Josephine's success, for reasons both are they told us is used is the first to attract dictationist, Mr. King to walk him out to save himself. So across at an unexpected.

The innocent Annabel would make one very much less well-read. And she shudders at the find here among Le Van Gogh, slams at the artist's friends some of life-art with the same. If either's able painting, the cheerful, his last expression, and the spirit of fat.

HAT MAIL YAP  
 EVA GLOOM RAYEL  
 RDNS STRAW DIYA  
 ENDOW SEMIS DIZ  
 LYS NASH ELY  
 SOW NOB SEATO  
 QUEENBEE STEHAE  
 UNIV EIGHTTRACK  
 ACLE IGOR BERNIE  
 BELL TESS REEDS

**—By Robert**

The problem is that a hypermodern defense poses for the attacker is how far and how quickly he can throw his center pawns forward before they crumble under a sharp counterattack.

In the opening, moves spent ousting a central pawn phalanx subtract from the time that could be used getting pieces into play. Consequently, the advantage of a space-controlling pawn center has to be weighed against the disadvantage of retarded development.

The current trend is to ignore the challenge of the hypermodern defense, to be satisfied with conservative, unambitious opening formations, to forgo sharp early pawn thrusts. While this kind of play, there is, of course, no attempt at refutation of the hypermodern and none of the tension

In my game with George Botterill in the United States-Wales match from the final round of the World Chess Olympiad in Haifa, I struck with the demanding Austrian attack, 4 P-  
What should Black after 15 0-0? If he 15 ... K-R-N, then 16 N2: 17 Q-R4, QxQ: 18 would have further White's advantage.

Accordingly, Botterill mobilize quickly by 15:16 NXP, XR-Q1, but QBP forced him into ending—he could not Q-B2; 18 QXRch. R-4

either becomes impossible.  
One point of my hurried 7  
P-K5 was that 7 ... PxP; 8  
QxP reduces the chance for  
counterplay in the center and Black  
then would have landed in an  
inferior end game after 8 ...

Q-Q4; 7 R-XQ. A second point was that 7... N-Q2 would give White a chance for a dangerous attack by 8 P-KR4 and 9 P-R5.

With 8... P-QB4 and 9... P-KQ4, Botterill chipped a pawn out of the white center but offered no compensation for the loss of a rook.

Q. N-R3; 11 P-KN4, the Black KN was shunted out of play. Moreover, Black could not bring pressure on the somewhat frail White KP because his other knight was also out of action. Instead, he aimed counterplay, but it was insufficient and in a position after my 36 K-K4 stepped the time limit.

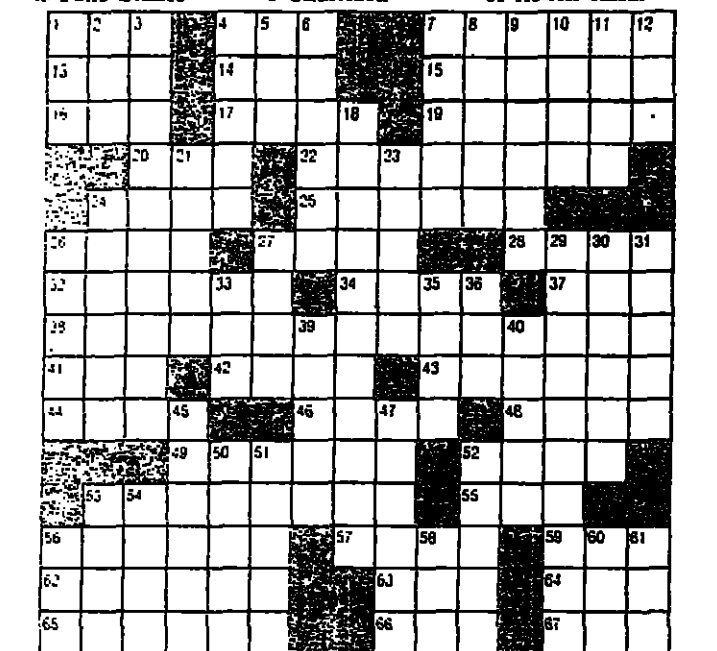
FIRC DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	
Byrne	Butterfly	Byrne	
1 P-K4	P-Q8	19 N-B6	
2 P-Q4	P-KN3	20 NXP	
3 N-GB3	P-N7	21 NXP	

4 F-B4	N-KB3	21 F-F	N-N
5 N-B3	O-O	22 N-T-M5	N-N
6 B-B3	N-R3	23 B-N6	R-R
7 F-E5	N-KN6	24 R-QSch	R-R
8 B-N1	F-QB4	25 B-R	R-R
9 F-KB3	F-QP	26 F-B3	N-N
		27 N-N	N-N

10	QTP	N-E3	28	N-N5	B
11	P-KM	B-Q2	29	B-N6	R
12	B-B4	B-QE3	30	P-B4	N
13	E-Q5	Q-E4	31	P-N4	N
14	BxB	P-E	32	B-K3	R
15	O-O	P-P	33	K-Q2	R
16	NxP	KP-Q1	34	P-B5	R
17	NxQEE	R-Q	35	K-Q3	P
18	NxQ	RxP	36	K-E4	PO

**Edited by Will Feng**

1	Blank, for one	49	Subsided	10	Regan's father
2	Counteract	50	Sometimes red	11	Cafe au
3	Miss Dallas		item	12	Scottish alder
4	Solicit	52	Do a setter's job	16	Kind of
14	Flightless bird	53	Windsor initials		diplomacy
15	Musical debut	56	Innumerable	21	Gabrielowitch
16	Pouch	57	This, in Spain	23	Miss Kett et al.
17	Tubarfai et al.	58	"Butterfly" attire	34	"I'll always
18	Beach	62	Peter Pan's		— you"
20	Aegean island		creation	26	Two-wheelers
22	Hood's "The	63	Prefix for	27	Almost: Prefix
	Song of —"		name or real	28	Latch onto
24	Good queen		to friends	30	Woodwind player
25	Partner of or	65	Baseball's Cap	31	Because
	"All — are		and family	33	Sandbox user
	"off" —	66	Cutting tool	35	Chemical prefix
27	Sassy			36	Walter Raleigh,
28	Nigerian	67	Compass point		e.g.
	natives			39	Puff up
32	Send out			40	Elmo
	R.S.V.P.'s			45	Sylvan deity,
34	Good-night sound	1	Words of		in Spain
37	Where, to		digest	47	Black Sea city
	Cleora	2	Mauna —	50	Kind of storm
38	Flay it cool		3 Oval Office		action
41	Consume		4 Out of place	51	Helpers
42	Apple man		5 Amache	52	Taste
43	Sexy		6 Carolina river	53	O'Neal
44	Success signs		7 Squirrel away	54	Strays
46	Long time		8 Church	56	Graduate degree
48	Fake Stance		donation	58	Monkey suit
			9 Undivided	60	Encore!
				61	Action suffix

[illegible]

### Closing Prices Dec. 10, 1976

[illegible]

PSYCHIATRIC  
HELP FOR

THE DOCTOR  
IS IN

NOTHING  
EVER GOES  
RIGHT FOR  
ME...

I'VE BEEN THINKING ABOUT  
THAT, CHARLIE BROWN...

12-13

© 1995 by the Peanuts Corporation

THE DOCTOR  
IS IN

MAYBE YOU'RE YOUR  
OWN WORST ENEMY

THE DOCTOR  
IS IN

IN THAT CASE, I  
SHOULD DEFAULT!



I HAVEN'T HAD A BITE TO EAT IN THREE DAYS!

THAT'S TERRIBLE!

YOU SHOULD HAVE A BOWL OF HOT SOUP, A GLASS OF MILK, AND SOME BUTTERED TOAST!

LADY, I'M LOOKING FOR MONEY--NOT A DIETICIAN!

YOUNG MAN

12-15



SIRE, YOU OUGHT TO NAME A SUCCESSOR

WHY?

SO WHEN YOU GO, WE CAN HAVE SOME SUCCESS.

Spikman

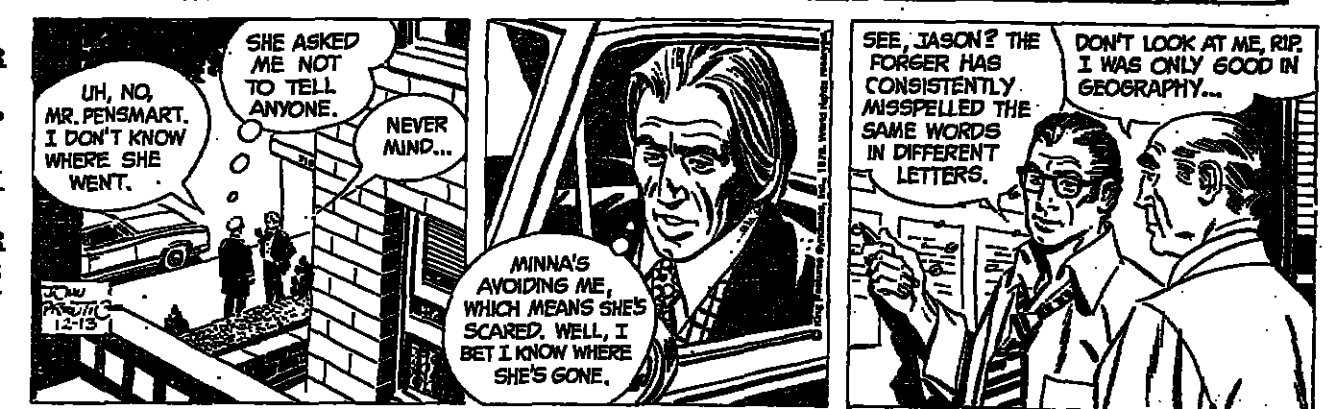


WHEN SHE IS UNABLE TO REACH DR. WESLEY GORDON, THE HOSPITAL FLOOR NURSE CALLS THE REFERRING PHYSICIAN!

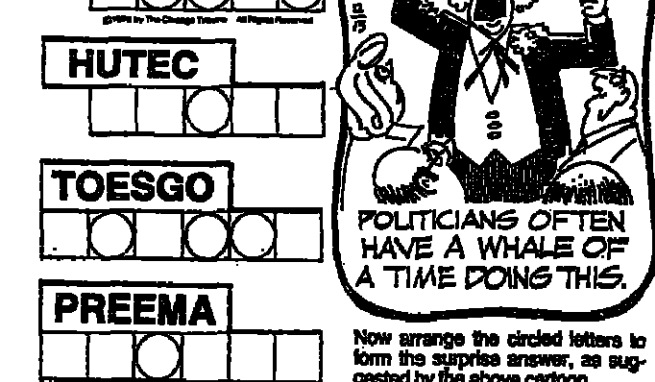
YOUR PATIENT IS IN SEVERE PAIN, DR. WILLIAMS! CAN I GIVE HER ANYTHING FOR IT?

I DON'T WANT TO MASK THE SYMPTOMS UNTIL WE'RE CERTAIN OF THE DIAGNOSIS! I'M IN THE MIDDLE OF OFFICE HOURS!

KEEP TRYING TO REACH DR. GORDON? CALL ME BACK IF YOU CAN'T AND I'LL RUN OVER TO SEE MRS. BECKER!



**JUMBLE.** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

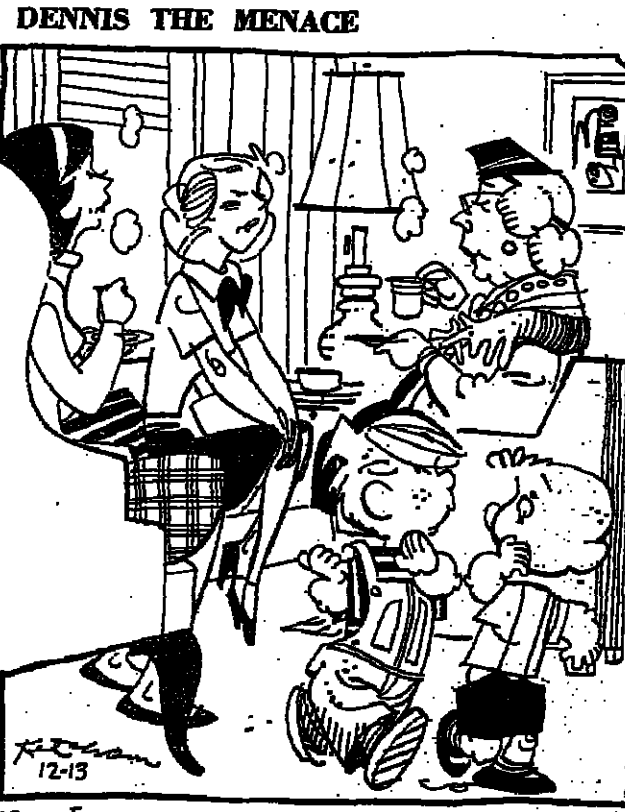


Answer here: "○○○○○○○○"

**Saturday's** Jumbles: MURKY DRAWL RAGLAN THRASH  
Answer: What a lot of bees make—A SWARM

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"  
"Printed in Great Britain"

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1029-1033.



"SEE? EVERY TIME WE WALK THROUGH HERE, THEY ALL STOP TALKIN'...IT MUST BE SOMETHIN' JUICY!"

کتاب الفلاح







